THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 104. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

LATER NEWS BY STEAMER.

Great Speech of Count Bismark—Narrow Escape of the King of Prussia—Reception of Admiral Farragut at Portsmouth, Etc.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The steamship Russia, which arrived about 2 o'clock this morning, brings European dates of the 20th.

The London *Times* contains a glowing account of the visit of the civic, military, and naval authorities of Portsmouth to Admiral Farragut. The affair throughout was one of the most imposing ever witnessed in those waters. The Mayor of Portsmouth invited the Admiral to a banquet, but he was obliged to decline the honor, owing to his intended departure.

The Prince and Princess of Wales had returned to England, the latter greatly improved in health.

The King of Prussia has had a narrow escape from losing his life by a collision on the railroad, he being a passenger in one of the cars.

In the North German Parliament, Count Bismark spoke against the clause to the Army bill conferring the right on the Commander-in-Chief to increase the army as far as necessary; but it was, nevertheless, adopted by a large majority. Count Bismark's argument was, that such action on the part of the Commander-in-Chief would always have a tendency to disturb the peace not only of Germany, but of all Europe.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Market Report of Last Evening.

LONDON, Oct. 29—Noon.—Consols for money, 94 5-16; Illinois Central, 78⅜; Erie Railroad, 46⅜; United States Five-twenties, 69 15-16.

Lewis & Brothers, of this city, engaged in the American trade, have failed.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29—Noon.—The firm of Hutchinson, cotton dealer, of this city, has failed.

LONDON, Oct 29—2 P. M.—Reuter's telegrams have failed to come to hand. Erie Railroad has declined ½, and is now quoted at 46⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29—Noon.—The Cotton market is dull, with sales for to-day estimated at 8,000 bales. The quotations are unaltered.

Breadstuffs are firm.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29—2 P. M.—Barley has declined to 5s. 4d.

LONDON, Oct. 29—Evening.—Consols for money closed at 94 5-16; U. S. Five-twenties, 69½; Illinois Central R. R., 79¼; Erie R. R., 46⅜.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 29.—U. S. Bonds, 74⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29—Evening.—The Cotton market closed heavy, with a decline of 1-16d. Middling Uplands are quoted at 8 13-16d.; middling Orleans, 9½d. The Manchester market is heavy both for goods and yarns.

Breadstuffs.—New mixed Western Corn, 49s 3d. per quarter. Peas—Canadian, 51s. 6d. Wheat, 16s. 3d. for California white, and 14s. 3d. for red Western. Canadian and American Oats, 3s. 10d. per 45 lbs. Barley, 5s. 4d. per 60 lbs. for American.

Provisions.—Beef, 115s. per bbl. for extra Mess, and 71s. for city prime mess. Bacon, 52s. for Cumberland cut middles. Lard, 53s. 3d. for American. Pork, 72s. per bbl.

Produce.—Tallow, 45s. Standard white Petroleum, 1s. 6d. per gallon. Cloverseed, 48s. 6d. for American red.

ANTWERP, Oct. 29—Evening.—Petroleum, 54f.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 29.—The steamer City of Baltimore, from New York on the 19th instant, has arrived.

THE PRIZE-RING.

Fight Between Tom Kelly, of Philadelphia, and Bill Parkinson, of Pottsville, for $2000, at Aquia Creek—Hotly Contested Mill—Fourteen Rounds Fought in Half an Hour—Kelly Declared Victor by a Foul.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The prize-fight to day between Billy Parkinson and Tom Kelly, feather weights, at 112 pounds, for $1000 a side, attracted much attention in sporting circles, as both the men had fought each other before, and have exhibited no despicable skill and endurance. A large party of sporting men from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were in this city yesterday, and expected to leave at a late hour last night or early this morning for the scene of the encounter, which, it was positively stated, would not be postponed.

Notwithstanding the terrible wind and rain storm prevailing, efforts were made to secure a special steamer. The plan fell through, however, and it was then proposed to change the ground to the Hunter farm, where the Muller-Dillon fight was to have occurred. This was not agreed to by one of the principals, and some dissension occurred, resulting in many of the outside parties leaving the affair in disgust, expecting that no fight would occur. Finally, a few of the initiated parties, who always succeed in getting in at the death, learned that the parties would go to Aquia creek on the mail boat, leaving shortly after sunrise. At 5 o'clock, the principals, seconds, backers, and a few intimate friends started for the boat, where they found quite a large number already in waiting.

The trip down the river was voted to be a bore, as the bar was closed, and whisky and cigars were as scarce as hen's teeth. The party reached the landing, sixty miles below Washington, about eleven o'clock, and the ring was pitched as quickly as possible, as the skies, which were temporarily bright, threatened another rain storm. Oyster Jack, of Philadelphia, set the stakes, and during the mill officiated as master of ceremonies. A lengthy wrangle resulted in regard to the choice of referee, but the difficulty was finally amicably and satisfactorily settled by the selection of W. B. Harding, of New York.

When stripped the men presented a very dissimilar appearance, Parkinson being thin and sallow, while Kelly's skin looked altogether too soft and fair to satisfy some of the older *habitues* of the ring present. Kelly's indomitable pluck was held, however, to be a fair offset to Parkinson's better physical condition. Kelly's seconds were Tom Allen and Billy McClaggett, while Johnny Fitzgerald, alias "Dublin Tricks," and Bill Edwards performed a like office for Parkinson.

Kelly was trained at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, under Billy McLean, and received his finishing touches at the Cross Keys, in Baltimore, under young Carroll. Parkinson was trained on Staten Island by Dooney Harris and Young Edwards, and is an Englishman about thirty-eight years of age, while his opponent claims New Brunswick as the place of his nativity, and chalks down his age as twenty-eight. Parkinson has fought five or more battles in Albion, but never shied his castor into a ring in this country except with Kelly. His colors yesterday were blue and white, while those of his opponent were green, emblematic of the "ould sod," to which he can trace his nativity.

At 12:30 time was called. The men stepped smilingly into the ring. The following is a brief summary of the rounds:—

Round 1. The men led off with heavy body blows. Parkinson's left mauley doing splendid service, Kelly finally sent a sockdologer at Parkinson's face, bringing the claret. They then clinched, and a heavy tussle ensued, in which they fell against the ropes and pummelled each other savagely. Time was then called and first blood was claimed and allowed for Kelly. Time, two minutes.

Round 2. Parkinson rapped Kelly severely in the face, receiving in return several stingers on the nose, ear, and left eye. This round was fiercely contested, Kelly directing his blows at Parkinson's body, and that individual returning with interest on the neck and face, until Kelly bled like a bullock. They then closed and Kelly went down. Time, eight minutes.

Round 3. Both came up lively, Parkinson getting in heavily on Kelly's nose, which was bleeding profusely. The round ended with Parkinson attempting to strike a hard blow and falling. Kelly on top. Time, two minutes.

Round 4. Parkinson got in heavily on Kelly's neck. They then clinched, and Parkinson got Kelly's head in chancery, and pummelled him unmercifully, finally knocked him down. Time, two minutes.

Round 5. Parkinson let out his left heavily on Kelly's nose and left eye, which optic was now in deep mourning and nearly closed. Kelly finally went to grass to avoid a body blow. Time, two minutes.

Round 6. Parkinson advanced briskly to Kelly's corner, that individual coming up reluctantly. Some heavy exchanges took place, ending in Kelly being forced to his own corner and being knocked down. His nose and left eye were badly damaged in the round. Time, two and a half minutes.

Round 7. Blows were freely exchanged, the sparring being lively, and Kelly getting it heavily on the face, and finally going down to avoid further punishment. Time, one minute.

Round 8. Parkinson came up as fresh as ever, but was met by Kelly, and received a stinger on the nose. They then closed and fell heavily, Kelly on top. Time, one minute.

Round 9. Kelly received a fearful blow in the face, and returned the compliment in handsome style. The blows then fell thick and fast, and Kelly dropped to avoid punishment. Time, three and three quarter minutes.

Round 10. Kelly received a heavy upper cut, and then gave and received freely, ending in Kelly going down. Time, two minutes.

Round 11. Kelly sent a terrific blow against Parkinson's frontispiece, drawing the claret freely. Parkinson, disliking this treatment, gave the same, and, after a clinch and several blows, Kelly again went down. Time, two minutes.

Round 12. Parkinson gave two heavy blows on the face with right and left in quick succession, and finally sent his opponent to grass. Time, one minute and forty-five seconds.

Round 13. This round was short and hot, Kelly getting awfully punished on the face, but successfully getting in a heavy blow on Parkinson's mouth. Time, one minute.

Round 14. There was a beautiful exhibition of fistic skill in the earlier part of this round, followed by a clinch, when the cry of "Foul" was raised, it being asserted by Kelly's seconds that he had been gouged.

The foul was allowed by the referee, whose decision nearly gave rise to a general fight, Parkinson's friends being particularly violent, as they felt confident that their man would win the money.

Neither of the parties is seriously damaged, and the marks upon Parkinson's solid flesh were scarcely perceptible two hours after the fight.

The catch weight match between Tom Allen and Bill Ryall did not come off as expected. The next fight in this vicinity will be that between Bowie and Sorrell, the colored pugilists, on the 12th of November.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

The public withdrawal of Speaker Colfax from the contest for the Republican nomination leaves Mr. Chase as the only competitor of Grant; but those who think the Chief Justice will make feeble fight may find themselves mistaken. Already the negro element is being moved in his favor, and there is probability of his receiving considerable support from that power in the South, since the blacks can control the delegates to the Convention from all the Southern States. Mr. Colfax's friends design making him the next Governor of Indiana, though he prefers to remain in the House of Representatives. Should he consent to run for Governor, the Democrats will probably pit against him Senator Hendricks, their ablest and strongest man, and the contest then to follow will be an exciting one, as the candidates would stump the State together. Mr. Hendricks was formerly Commissioner of Patents, was candidate for Governor in 1860, but was defeated by Henry S. Lane, and was subsequently elected Senatorial colleague of his old competitor, who had been sent to the Senate soon after his election as Governor.—*Wash. Corr. Newark Advertiser.*

The Chief Justice and the Presidency.

From the Cincinnati Commercial (Chase organ), *Oct. 28.*

Elsewhere will be found some of the editorials contained in our exchanges about an article which we published on the 16th instant concerning the Presidential candidacy of Chief Justice Chase and the Ohio election. The editorials quoted show the perversity with which a plain statement of truth may be met. It will be remembered by those who have given any attention to this matter that the *Commercial's* article in question did not assume to be authorized by the Chief Justice, and that we stated explicitly, since its merits have been extensively discussed, that we had no knowledge of it whatever, and cannot justly be charged with the least responsibility for it. The article opened and closed with admissions that the Presidential prospects of Mr. Chase had been unfavorably affected, if not forever extinguished, by the Ohio election and concurrent political events, and was not a plea for political preferment for him, but for a correct understanding of his character by his countrymen. The interest which all classes of people have shown in our unpretending statement of facts proves that his political vitality has been underrated both by his friends and foes, and that perhaps we were too hasty in concluding it was improbable he would ever be called to the Chief Magistracy of the republic. In the articles that we reproduce this morning are several specimens of the consummate meanness of misrepresentation. The Cincinnati *Gazette* asserts that we have said that Mr. Chase was not in favor of the enfranchising amendment in Ohio. We did not say so. He was in favor of it, and voted for it, as all men know. We said that he did not urge its submission at this time, and our purpose in saying so was to show that he had been wrongfully accused by those who held him responsible for pressing and insisting upon it. We said he recognized the difference between the State necessity of negro suffrage in the conquered States of the south and the common justice there was in negro suffrage in Ohio. Every intelligent man who has candidly studied his principles so far as to favor negro suffrage in any case recognizes the same thing. The propriety of the entertainment of an opinion as to impeachment by the Chief Justice is discussed. We have no knowledge that Mr. Chase has ever expressed any opinion as to the merits of the testimony taken with the view of impeaching President Johnson. As he never saw that testimony, we presume that he has not given any opinion on it. We have reason to believe that it is his opinion—and as to the propriety of the entertainment and expression of it we think there can be no candid question—that the threats which have been made of seizing the President and thrusting him out of office, in advance of his trial, have done mischief. It is hardly considered a breach of the decorum of the bench for a judge to say that a prisoner who may come before him should have a fair trial, and not be executed before conviction. The policy which we have declared was that of Mr. Chase, of impartial suffrage and universal amnesty, excepting only a few persons to be named in the South, is that which we believe to be truly conservative; and we use that expression now in the sense that we employed it when we said that in temperaments and convictions Mr. Chase was "one of the most truly conservative men in the country." True conservatism conserves the peace of the country. It would build government upon foundations of justice among men and the good will of the people. In America we do not think it would disfranchise any large class. Those who have affected to believe that in calling Mr. Chase a truly conservative man we meant that he was conservative as the Copperheads falsely use the term, accuse their intelligence or testify their malignity. There are many who see in the Presidential candidacy of the General of the Army no shadow of impropriety, who are wailing over the ambition of the Chief Justice to fill the highest office within the gift of his fellow-citizens. Here is a fine shading of sensitiveness, and a delicacy of discrimination that we do not appreciate. Of the very great usefulness of Mr. Chase, if he were made President, there is no reasonable doubt. That under his administration there would be a commanding capacity and winning personal worth and dignity associated with the Presidential office, that would measure the time in the memories of men as one of public welfare and good report, we are entirely convinced. If he is not to have the opportunity of greatest usefulness, he will serve his country faithfully as he is, and take his place at last among the memorable men of the republic, who did not reach the highest place because their names were too early associated with it, and they attained such strength and prominence as to combine against them the jealousies and the ambitions of smaller men. Aside from all that, the only question really worth weighing is, what, for the country's sake, would be best? The situation is grave enough to call for the most considerate public judgment on that question.

General Butler's Repudiation Scheme.

The following article from the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, a Republican paper, is the most forcible and pertinent exposure of General Butler's repudiation scheme that we have seen:—

* * * "General Butler's scheme is simply this:—To pay certain United States bonds called 5-20s (that is, made payable at any time after five years and within twenty years, at the option of the Government) in greenbacks. This, he says, the Government has a right to do, because it did not not specify in the bond that it was to be paid in coin, and because it had made greenbacks a legal-tender between individual citizens.

"Now let us analyze this legal-tender act. It provides that if A owes B $100 he shall be discharged from that obligation by paying B $100 in greenbacks or legal-tender notes. Very well: what is a greenback? It is simply a promise of the Government to pay the bearer so many dollars. The Legal-tender act, therefore, does not consider B paid, for it provides that he shall receive from the Government a promise to pay him and let A go free. A is discharged from his obligation to B, but the Government is not. It has simply taken the place of A and assumed his responsibility to B. If B were paid by the transaction the Government would owe him nothing, and the greenbacks would be cancelled, else B would get his pay twice. But the Legal-tender act does not once hint that the greenbacks are cancelled in the operation, or that the Government is not still bound to pay the promised dollars. On the contrary, it is on the assumption that the Government will pay them that B is compelled to take the notes in lieu of his claim upon A. It is understood all around that the Government cannot pay the dollars and take up the greenbacks at present. But it is equally well understood that the Government is bound to do so, and that the faith of the notion is irrevocably pledged that it will do it as soon as it can; otherwise Treasury notes would not be worth the paper they are printed on, and the Legal-tender act would be merely an arbitrary enactment that all existing creditors should go without their pay. The greenbacks might be worth something until all pre-existing debts were rubbed out by them; thenceforward all credit upon their faith would cease, and they would be on a par with Confederate notes, payable six months after never.

"B may procure a discharge from a like obligation to C by tendering him the same notes, but C is not paid, for the same reasons that B was not when he received them from A. The Government has assumed B's debt to C, just as it did A's debt to B. B is now paid, because C has advanced the tangible value for the Government and taken its obligation to pay. Thus the greenbacks may go on through the whole alphabet, no one being paid when he receives them, but only when he parts with them for value which the next man advances for the Government. The Legal-tender act, then, only enforces a constant shifting of obligations against individuals for obligations against the United States.

"Now let us return and inquire what is the nature of a Five-twenty bond? It is simply a promise on the part of the United States to pay the holder so many dollars. What is the meaning of the word 'dollar,' as used in the bonds? General Butler says that it means 'greenbacks—a legal tender.' But what is a greenback—a legal tender? We will take one from our wallet and read. Here it is:—'The United States will pay the bearer one dollar at the Treasury in New York.' That is the dollar which General Butler says is promised in the bond—not the dollar in the Treasury in New York, but the bit of paper which promises the dollar. A dollar, says General Butler, is the promise of a dollar! And he calls on this great nation to stand up before the nations of the earth and say to its creditors, 'That dollar I promised you was only the promise of a dollar—certainly—a dollar is nothing but the promise of a dollar; take it and be gone!' An individual who should attempt such a trick would be called by every one a contemptible sneak and scoundrel.

"It might be expected that the creditor would ask who is to pay this last promise? According to General Butler's scheme this is never to be paid; it does not need to be paid; it is its own payment. The Government has the right to fulfil one promise with another of the same kind which is not to be fulfilled! If the second promise is to be fulfilled, how is it to be done? If it is by a third promise of the same kind, what better is that than the first or second promise? If it is to be paid in the thing promised, which means a certain quantity of gold or silver, why is it not as well to pay it on the first promise as on the third one, provided the creditor will wait equally long for it? The question involved in the Butler scheme is not as to the *time*, but as to the *manner* of payment—not whether it shall be made at the end of five years or twenty, but whether it shall be made in the thing promised or in another promise of the same thing. Suppose a man owes General Butler a dollar, and the General asks him to pay it. He says, 'Yes, I promise to pay it.' He asks him again. Again he answers, 'Yes, I promise to pay it.' He asks him the third time to pay him that dollar. He answers the third time, 'Yes, I promise to pay you that dollar.' The General replies with some warmth, 'Then pay it now.' The creditor replies, 'My dear General, I have paid you. I have three times promised to pay you, and is not a promise of payment a sufficient payment? Pray, sir, how many promises do you think it takes to make a dollar?' Probably the General would boot the fellow from his presence, and never ask him for the dollar again, and take good care that he never owed him another. And yet Gen. Butler calls upon the Government of the United States to do this very thing with its creditors.

"But General Butler's scheme not only proposes to redeem one promise with another which is never to be redeemed, but to redeem a promise which draws interest by one which does not draw interest. To illustrate this, we will suppose that General Butler holds a note against Charles Sumner for one thousand dollars, payable in two to five years, at the option of the maker, payable semi-annually. The two years are expired, and Mr. Sumner goes to General Butler and says—'General, I am tired of paying interest on that note, and wish to pay it.' General Butler replies, 'Very well, you have a right to take it up.' Mr. Sumner offers him his own note for the amount without interest. The General says to Mr. Sumner, 'I have your promise to pay already. If you wish to take up your note pay me the money.' Mr. Sumner replies, 'General, I did indeed promise to pay you so many dollars, but you know that one promise may always be redeemed by another of the same kind, unless it is otherwise expressly provided in the promise.' General Butler replies, 'But this is not even a promise of the same kind; it promises no interest.' Mr. Sumner, with his accustomed good nature, replies, 'Very true; but, General, you should understand that as the second promise always cancels the debt, I am no longer bound to pay interest.'"

—Some scoundrel flung a stone through a painted window at the Jewish synagogue in Cincinnati last Sunday, while the congregation were at worship. No one was hurt, but about two hundred dollars damage was done to the window.

SECOND EDITION

EUROPE.

Important News by the Atlantic Cable.

The Struggle at Rome.

Attitude of Italy, France, and Spain.

The Battle of Monte Rotondo.

Terrible Excitement in France.

Sailing of the Great Expedition.

Napoleon to Issue a Proclamation.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ROME.

Field Operations at the Seat of War—The Garibaldians Repulsed at Baguarea—Garibaldi in Check at Monte Rotondo—March of One Thousand Papal Troops From the City.

ROME, Oct. 26—Evening.—Yesterday a force of armed Garibaldians, who had just marched across the frontier from Italy into the Papal territory, and were apparently in advance towards Rome, attacked the town of Baguarea, situated about twenty-five miles southwest of Orvieto. The place, which had previously been in possession of the insurgents, and was retaken by the Papal troops, was defended in a spirited manner by the Pontifical Zouaves, and the Garibaldians were repulsed by the garrison.

General Garibaldi the elder is still in position before Monte Rotondo at the head of a revolutionary force, numbering, as reports go, from four to five thousand men. The place is defended by two companies of the Antibes Roman Legion and about one hundred men of the Papal gendarmes, who have already been successful in resisting two assaults made upon it by the Garibaldians. One thousand soldiers of the line of the Pope's regular army marched from Rome to-day to reinforce the detachment serving in Monte Rotondo.

FRANCE.

Widespread Excitement in Paris—Rumors from Italy—The Bourse Agitated—Napoleon in Council at St. Cloud—A Royal Italian Proclamation Expected.

PARIS, Oct. 27—P. M.—Paris is vastly excited over the news from Italy and Rome. The Bourse is agitated, and city affairs remain in quite an uneasy condition. Napoleon presided to-day at a council of the Ministers of State, which assembled at Saint Cloud under an Imperial summons. Political rumors are heard on every side. It is said that King Victor Emanuel has abdicated the crown of Italy, and this is again denied, the denial being credited in the end.

It is said that the French squadron stationed at Cherbourg has been ordered to leave port for service, and also that Garibaldi is in the immediate vicinity of Rome, with a large force under his command.

La Patrie, issued this evening says that reports come from Florence to the effect that the King of Italy is about to issue a proclamation addressed to the army, in which he will inform his troops that he places Prince Humbert, his eldest son and heir apparent, on the throne, at their head, charged to defend the rights of the monarchy.

AT TOULON.

The Roman Expeditionary Force Embarked—Ten Thousand Troops From Africa—The Northern Fleet Expected—Transports Going To Sea.

TOULON, Oct. 27—P. M.—Orders have been issued for every man serving in the expeditionary army designated for duty in Rome or Italy, to embark at once on board the French transports lying in the harbor. Ten thousand troops of the Algerian divisional army have arrived here from Africa. The imperial northern fleet is expected at this port. Great activity prevails in all the governmental departments, and the town is deeply and universally excited. The first fleet, including the iron-clads which left the port, is still lying off the harbor awaiting the second squadron or fleet, which will move out to-night.

ITALY.

Resignation of Cialdini and Ratazzi—General Menabrea Forms a Cabinet—Garibaldians Crossing the Frontier—The Situation as Reported from Rome.

FLORENCE, Oct. 27—Evening.—The Cabinet crisis is terminated. General Cialdini, after various administrative efforts, declined the task of constructing a Ministry, and Signor Ratazzi, who since his resignation has been holding the Premiership, as it were, *pro tempore*, declined further service. Under these circumstances the King sent for General Menabrea, and commissioned him to complete a Cabinet. The new Premier has formed a Ministry which includes Signori Gualterio, Cumbral, Digni, Cugia, Robatti, and Cantelli, with Senator Cadorna. The portfolio of Finance was offered to Signor Sella.

Revolutionary bands continue to cross the Italian frontier into the Papal territory. Letters from Rome, dated on Friday last, say that the Garibaldian bands which had mustered in some force near the Eternal City had fallen back, but that a very large body of the revolutionists was in a position about fifteen miles distant.

There is no traffic to or from Rome. Telegraphic communication between this city and Rome is still suspended, as the wires have been cut; in fact, Rome is just now isolated from the outside world.

Royal Proclamation Against the Garibaldian Invasion—King Victor Emanuel on a War with France—The Roman Question May be Settled.

FLORENCE, Oct. 27—Night.—King Victor Emanuel has issued a royal proclamation addressed to the people on the subject of the national crisis. His Majesty says that the Garibaldian bands of invasion crossed the frontier into the Papal territory without the sanction of the Italian Government, and contrary to and in defiance of the law. Europe knows that the insurrectionary flag which is bearing destruction to the temporal sovereignty of the Head of the Church is not his. The state of affairs imperils the peace of Italy and imposes upon her king the duty of endeavoring to save her from a war with France. A war between France and Italy would be regarded as a fratricidal war, engaging two great armies, the men of which had quite recently combated side by side in the same cause for freedom and unity. The King, therefore, appeals to his subjects acting with the Garibaldian bands in the States of the Church to return to their homes and allegiance, and by so doing save both the honor and peace of their country. The proclamation concludes by stating that Italy and France will conjointly endeavor to terminate the Roman question by some practical arrangement.

SPAIN.

The Queen and Cabinet to Support the Pope—Approval of a Catholic Alliance in Aid of his Holiness.

MADRID, Oct. 26.—It is said that the Queen and Cabinet of Spain have decided to join in any action which the other Catholic Powers may decide to adopt in favor of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope and the defense of the Holy See.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Rain Storm—National Cemetery at Hampton, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 28.—The most terrific gale that has visited this coast this season has been blowing to-day, and still continues with unabated fury. At 9 P. M. last evening, the wind shifted from northeast to due east, and a heavy rain squall set in, which did not reach its height until this evening. At 10 A. M. an English brig came into the Roads, with her mainmast completely carried away. The squall struck her off Willoughby Point, about two miles out, and several persons on the wharf here saw her mast go by the board. At about 3 P. M. another brig, flying the Austrian flag, came in with her maintopgallant mast and main and jibboom gone. From the violence of the storm, it is feared there will be a large number of vessels wrecked on the coast. The United States frigate Susquehanna, the flagship of Admiral Palmer, is daily expected here, and it is feared she may now be in the neighborhood of Hatteras, but being a first-class vessel she will no doubt weather the squall, let her meet it where she will. The Roads are full of vessels of all classes waiting for the storm to abate.

The monument for the National Cemetery at Hampton, the corner-stone of which was laid a few weeks since, is progressing very slowly. They have experienced great difficulty in obtaining a derrick sufficiently high to complete it, but they now have a large one from the Norfolk Navy Yard which it is thought will answer the purpose. The monument, when completed, will be a very fine one. On the south side of it is to be placed an eagle, handsomely cut in granite; on the north side a pair of crossed cannon; on the east side a pair of sabres crossed; and on the west side a stand of rifles, which will add very much to its appearance.

Quite an interesting affair took place at the Cemetery on Saturday last. C. W. Hutzelberger, Esq., Superintendent of the United States Burial Corps, was presented with a handsome gold watch, valued at $250, by the employes. It was presented by Captain Crowell in a neat speech, which was briefly responded to by the recipient, after which the party adjourned to the Superintendent's quarters, there to partake of sundry eatables and drinkables, and have a good time generally. It was a fitting testimonial to a deserving gentleman.

Trot Postponed.

AUBURN, Oct. 30.—The great trot advertised for to-day between the Rochester horse, George Palmer, and the Auburn horse, Grey Mack, has been postponed on account of the rain to Wednesday afternoon, November 6th. The trot will come off over the Auburn track.

Illness of ex-Governor Andrew.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—Ex-Governor Andrew had an attack of apoplexy last night. His situation is considered critical.

New York Financial News.

[Special to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH by Hasson's Independent News Agency.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Canton, 41½@44; Cumberland, 25@27; Quicksilver, 18@19; Mariposa, 8¼@9; Western Union Telegraph, 33¾@34; Boston Water Power, 17@17⅝; Pacific Mail, 140¾@146; Atlantic Mail, 116⅞@117; New York Central, 113⅛@113½; Erie, 72¼@72⅝; do. preferred, 76@78; Hudson, 127@127½; Reading, 96⅝@97; Michigan Central, 108¾@109; Michigan Southern, 78⅝@79; Illinois Central, 123¾@124; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82@82½; Northwest common, 48¼@48⅝; do preferred, 66⅝@66¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 104⅝@104½; Rock Island, 95¾@95⅝; Fort Wayne, 97¼@97½; Terre Haute, 8@9; Chicago and Alton, 125; Chicago and Alton preferred, 130; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 25@25⅝. Market dull.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1867.

There is no material change to notice in the money market; call loans are firm at 7 per cent. on good collaterals. There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, and prices were unsettled. In Government loans there was little or nothing doing; 100½ was bid for 10-40s; 105 for June and July 7·30s; 112 for 6s of 1881; 112⅛ for '62 5-20s; 109½ for '64 5-20s; 109⅜ for '65 5 20s; and 107⅛ for July '65 5-20s. City loans were dull. The new issue sold at 100@100½, a slight decline; and old do. at 98, no change.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 48⅛@48⅜, an advance of ⅛; and Catawissa preferred at 23@23¾, no change. 122 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 51¾ for Pennsylvania Railroad; 64¼ for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 30 for North Pennsylvania; 51 for Lehigh Valley; 40 for Elmira preferred; 25½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 42½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 19; and Hestonville at 11. 30 was bid for Green and Coates; and 77 for Second and Third.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 247 was bid for North America; 31 for Mechanics'; 105 for Southwark; 110 for Kensington; 31½ for Manufacturers'; and 70 for City.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 10½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 23 for preferred do.; 34½ for Lehigh Navigation; 85 for Morris Canal preferred; 12 for Susquehanna Canal; and 51 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 141½; 11 A. M., 141; 12 M., 140⅝; 1 P. M., 141, a decline of 1 on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Two decisions have recently been made, of great importance to brokers and speculators in stocks. These decisions make the broker the owner of any stocks he may have bought for a customer on a margin, and authorizes him to sell the stock of his customer in case the margin is exhausted. The first was in the case of Oaks against Drake, in which the opinion was delivered by Judge Ingraham. The other was in the case of Markham against Jaudon, the opinion being delivered by Judge Leonard. The opinions together hold that when a banker or broker invests his own means in the purchase and carrying of stocks for his employer, the relation created is not that of pledger and pledgee, so as to require the broker to give notice of the time and place of sale if he wishes to sell the stocks upon the customer failing to respond, but he may sell after demand of the money and a reasonable opportunity to the customer to pay it, and without notifying the customer of the time and place of sale. On the latter of these two cases it is held that the customer does not become the owner of the stocks until he has paid for them, and until then the parties are simply in a relation of special contractors with each other—a relation more resembling that of vendor and vendee rather than that of pledgor and pledgee."

—The following notice from the United States Assistant Treasurer has been sent to us for publication:—

UNITED STATES TREASURY, PHILADELPHIA—NOTICE:—Owing to the great inconvenience occasioned by the retention of interest checks beyond the date of their issue, it becomes necessary for me to strictly enforce the rule relative to the drawing of such checks, viz.:—"That they cannot be held and regarded as obligations of the Government," but must be drawn on the date of issue. C. McKIBBIN,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1900 Pa 6s, 3 series	106	200 sh Read R			30. 48⅝
$600 do	105⅞	100	do	s10.	8 44
$1200 City 6s, New	100⅝	200	do	s10.	48⅛
$3000 do. New	100⅞	100	do	s10.	48⅜
$1000 All Co'y Co 6s	74	100	do	b30.	48⅜
100 sh Cata Pf	b30. 23⅜	100	do	b30.	48⅜
100 do	23½	100	do	s10.	48⅛
10 sh 13th & 15th	19	100	do	b30.	48⅜

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¾@112¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112⅛@112⅜; do., 1864, 109¼@109⅜; do., 1865, 109⅛@110⅛; do. July, 1865, 107¼@107⅜; do. July 1867, 107¼@107⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 100⅜@100⅝; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 105¼@105⅝; 3d series, 105⅜@105¾; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118⅜; May, 1865, 117¼. Gold, 141¼@141¾.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@112¼; old 5-20s, 112⅛@112⅜; new 5-20s, 1864, 109¼@109⅝; do., 1865, 110@110¼; do., July, 107¼@107⅜; do., 1867, 107¼@107⅜; 10-40s, 100⅜@100⅝; 7·30s, June, 105¼@105¾; do., July, 105¼@105¾. Gold, 141¼@141¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@111¼; do. 1862, 112¾@112¾; do., 1864, 109⅜@109¾; do., 1865, 109¾@109¾; do., 1865, new, 107¼@107⅜; do., 1867, new, 107¼@107⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 100⅛@100⅜; do. 7·30s, June, 105¼@105¾; do., July, 105¼@105¾; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@119¾; do. December, 1864, 118¾@119¼; do., May, 1865, 117¼@117½; do., August, 1865, 116¼@116½; do., September, 1865, 115¾@116; do. October, 1865, 115¾@115¾. Gold, 140¾@141¼. Silver, 135¼@137.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30.—The Flour market is quiet, but prices are well sustained. A limited inquiry still prevails for shipment, and 600 bbls. Northwestern extra family were taken at $10@11·37½, and 300 bbls. extra at $8·75. The home consumers operate sparingly; sales of 400 barrels at $7·50@8·50 for superfine; $8·50@9·50 for extras; $10@11·50 for low grade and good Northwestern extra family; $11@13 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do; and $13@14·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. 150 bbls. Rye Flour sold at $8·75@9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a moderate inquiry for good and prime Wheat, and the offerings are small. Sales of red at $2·40@2·60. Rye ranges from $1·60@1·70 for Southern and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at yesterday's quotations; sales of yellow at $1·42@1·43, and Western mixed at $1·40. Oats are dull, with sales at 70@75 cents; 6000 bushels New York two-rowed Barley were disposed of at $1·40.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $8·25@8·50 ⅌ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $2 25@2·50. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·50@2·55.

The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was at $54 ⅌ ton.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

—Mr. Lawrence Barrett has been unable to obtain an opening in London. He will return to this country.

—Earl Derby will soon publish a revised and popular edition of his translation o Homer, with additional translations from the Greek.

—Mr. Eyre Evans Crowe is passing through the press the fifth and last volume of his "History of France from Clovis and Charlemagne to the Accession of Napoleon III."

—Mr. Howard Staunton, of chess and Shakespeare celebrity, will soon publish a new and cheap edition of his latest work, "The Great Schools of England."

—Mr. H. Sutherland Edwards, the correspondent of the *Times*, is publishing in the *People's Magazine* a tale of the Polish insurrection, entitled "The Daughter."

—A new edition of "Burns" is announced, with illustrations by some of the best Royal Scottish academicians. It will make a guinea volume for the holidays.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 30.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....56 | 11 A. M.....62 | 2 P. M.....60

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Gazelle, Cole, Marseilles, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Farragut, Coggins, Boston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Caroline, Tice, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Str Diamond State, Robinson, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 72 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Brig Moses Day, Loud, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr F. B. Colton, Robinson, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Dauntless, Coombs, 4 days from Bangor, with lumber to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Ruby Lee, 4 days from Newburyport, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

BELOW.

A barque, supposed to be the Mystic Tie, from

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

War in Europe.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The latest news from Europe proves that the situation of affairs in Italy hourly becomes more serious. The insurgents under Garibaldi are probably now in Rome. The Italian Government is still inactive, no further measures having been taken to check the progress of the revolutionists. Meanwhile, the French Emperor has put his threat into execution, and the French fleet so long in readiness at Toulon has sailed, with the expeditionary force on board, for Civita Vecchia. It is manifest that Victor Emanuel and his advisers are at their wits' end. They know not what to do. With the September Convention on the one hand, and the national will on the other, they stand like the philosopher's ass between the two bundles of straw. Their position, we admit, is difficult, but great statesmen are equal to great emergencies, and the "inability" in this case can scarcely be said to be masterly."

In a few hours, however, French troops will be in collision with the Garibaldians, and it will be difficult for the Italian Government longer to hesitate. The Garibaldians alone are not a match for the troops of imperial France. But will the Garibaldians be left alone? Rather will not the Garibaldians multiply until they cover the peninsula, and until the sounds are heard in any part of Italy but "Garibaldi" and "Rome?" Even now, so thoroughly at one are the Italian people in regard to this Roman question, that in an anti-Garibaldi movement the troops cannot be trusted. It requires but the presence of French soldiers on Italian soil to fan the spirit, already wild, into uncontrollable fury, and to precipitate upon the invader the entire strength of the peninsula. In such a case Victor Emanuel and his Cabinet must advance with the popular torrent or perish beneath it.

It is a belief which is entertained by many that Italy will not, under any provocation, allow herself to come into collision with France. We do not share this belief. Italy, we admit, is not in present circumstances a match for France. We do not say this because 26,000,000 are not a match for 37,000,000, but because the Italian kingdom is too young, too poor, too imperfectly consolidated, even though its population were larger, to meet on equal terms with one of the best organized and most powerful military monarchies in the world. But the blood of the nation is up; it feels itself hindered from obtaining its own, and insulted before the world; and nations in such circumstances are but little in the habit of calculating possibilities. Nor, in the event of war breaking out between the two powers, would the cause of Italy be altogether desperate. Italy is not now what she long has been. Since the breaking up of the Roman empire almost to the present time she has been so weak as to be at the mercy of every powerful neighbor; but this weakness was the result of disunion. Disunion is now no more. The peninsula is no longer cut up into numberless petty principalities or dominated by neighboring monarchies. For the first time during many centuries Italy is a unit and the Italians have a national existence. It is to complete and perfect this unity, to round off into a perfect whole this national life, that they demand Rome. It is to hinder this unity, to stunt this national life, that France now invades the Roman territory. In a contest with France, Italians, whatever might be their drawbacks, would have the incalculable advantage of fighting on their own soil for the integrity of their territory, for the unity of their national life, for the realization of everything, in fact, which is most righteous and most noble in human aspiration. Not a soldier but would feel encouraged by the thought that he was backed up by the sympathy of his entire people, and that wherever in any part of the world liberal sentiment had found a home, prayers were breathed for his success. The French might feel that they were grappling not with the weak arms which their fathers despised in the wars of the revolution, but with somewhat of the sinewy strength of the ancient Romans. The Italians might not be able to drive Frenchmen from their soil, but they might be able, as long at least as was necessary, to hold them at bay.

The success of the Italian cause, in truth, is largely dependent on the influences which may be brought to bear upon it from without. The civilized world is watching the movement, and watching it most intently. Public opinion is already excited, and if war break out will be excited more and more. It is not for a moment to be doubted that sympathy will go with Italy and against France. The effects will be manifold. Prussia may or may not join actively with her former ally against France, but Prussia will not fail to prosecute her designs, meanwhile, upon South Germany, and ere France is aware of it the German nation may be a unit on her northern border, and the triumph of Prussia complete. Austria can do nothing, even if she were willing, and she is but little likely to make the attempt. Russia, however, will not lose this opportunity. She has long been waiting for it. It will have come at last, and we may rest assured she will turn it to her own advantage. Turkey will be compelled to cede Crete to Greece, and it is even doubtful whether such a sacrifice will satisfy Russian demands. The Christian provinces of Turkey are ripe for revolt. If Rusia but applies the match the explosion will take place, and Turkey in Europe will be shattered to pieces. England, meanwhile, will look on anxiously no doubt, but with calmness and dignity, sympathizing heartily with progress and liberalism wherever they manifest themselves, but refusing to unsheathe the sword except in defense of her interests in the Mediterranean and the East. Egypt must not be touched, and will not. Worse than all this, France herself may yield to the influence of universal public opinion, and Napoleon, when too late, may find that, by the war he has very unnecessarily commenced, he has sapped the foundation of his throne and ruined the hopes of his dynasty. Rome, too, in the long run, will become the capital of Italy, whether he will or whether he will not.

The Clandestine Courtship.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Whatever humor there may be in the clandestine courtship that has been taking place this long time between the Democratic party and Mr. Johnson, lies in the fact that the enamored couple think themselves the sole possessors of the secret, while in reality there isn't a man to be met who does not know all about it. The first meeting of the lovers was public enough, but the conduct of the destined bride on this occasion so little resembled what the world is used to at such times, that it is not to be wondered at if we were all thrown a little off our guard. Miss Johnson showed as tart a temper, and spoke as uncivilly as "Lady Beatrice" herself, and to those who supposed she meant what she said, there seemed little enough likelihood of her ever marrying "Benedick." She swore she hated traitors, and would sooner shoot a Copperhead than kiss one; that Democrats were not to be trusted, and that in her eye they were little better than Rebels; with a good many more hot and testy words of the same sort; so that she seemed to be possessed with a sort of fury, and the Democratic party, turning his quid disconsolately in his mouth, and squirting tobacco-juice abstractedly over the beauty's floor, left her with a heavy heart, and cursed the day that ever he tried to marry a shrew. Turning at the door for a last look at the fair termagant, what was his delight to see her tip him an unmistakable wink from under her fan, whereupon he gave a great gulp and swallowed his grief, took a fresh quid, and swore a round oath or two to himself, by way of thanksgiving, and spitting right and left, like a very llama, as is the way of happy Democrats, he left the house to await further developments.

There were not wanting sharp-eyed people who even saw the wink which the Presidential shrew gave the Democrats at their first meeting, but nobody could be so blind as not to see the progress of the courtship. No day passed without billet-doux, which were secretly let down from the windows by strings to where our Democratic friend was always in wait, messages were sent him by telegraph, and it was not long before the lady began to turn out of her employ all her old servants, even those who had brought her up and taken care of her from childhood, and put her new lover's friends and relatives in their places. She gave them the keys of all the cupboards, told them to help themselves to whatever they wanted, and to send the bill in to her uncle, and in every way she could manifested her desire to be on with the new love no matter what became of the old.

Everybody saw what was going on, and laughed in his sleeve at it, though the opinion was general that the match was a bad one for both parties. But what surprised every one was that each of the engaged ones seemed ashamed of the business, and replied to all questions with positive denials. The gentleman (by which, as we are speaking allegorically, we may explain, we mean the Democrats) denied the insinuation with derisive jeers, and even went the extreme length of uttering slurs upon the lady's character, which, indeed, was no better than it should be; but the lady cursed and swore like Queen Elizabeth, and vowed vengeance on any friend of hers who should even so much as hint that a person of her dignity and her position would ever stoop to such a connection. However, it was not long after this when the two went off on a long journey together at her uncle's expense, and as the lady took her staff of servants with her, and plenty of liquor and cigars, to say nothing of saudwiches, it may easily be imagined that the courtship didn't flag, and in truth the evidences of mutual affection were so strong that very many persons in the country they went through insisted on believing the gentleman and lady man and wife, and congratulated, or commiserated, them accordingly. But for all that they evidently loved one another to distraction, it seemed they could not bear to have it thought so, and they have gone on denying it with a shameless persistency from that day to this.

The last ludicrous evidence of their blind perversity is only a few days old. Benedick, who for several years past has been out of business in consequence of being found out in some of his nefarious doings, received a letter quite unexpectedly, telling him that an old gentleman in Pennsylvania, whom he had supposed dead and buried, had still a little breath in his body, and had had, as paralytics and bed-ridden people are wont, a little rallying of the vital forces just before dissolution. In this brief interval he had expressed a wish to send a message to his old friend Benedick, and to show that he still remembered him, enclosed him a few scraps of mutilated currency, which he hoped he might be able to get a little comfort out of.

It is quite incredible the state of excitement our friend was thrown into by this little godsend. Seizing an old banjo from its dusty corner, and arming a few of his friends with whatever bagpipe or fife they could lay hands on, he smartened himself up, put on a clean dickey, washed his face, took several drinks, and was about to set out for the White House, the name of Beatrice's country seat, and give her a serenade, when it suddenly occurred to him that such a proceeding would let the cat of his engagement out of the bag of secrecy. If, said he, I sing under her balcony, what will people think; will they not be certain that I love her, and sure that I am to marry her? And am I prepared to sacrifice my possible future fortunes by avowing such a low connection? My friends think hard of me as it is; but if I were to marry Miss Johnson! There is another old gentleman in New York, and still another in Massachusetts. I think they are both dead, but, who knows? And if they should be alive and hear that I had ever so much as thought of introducing this demirep into their houses as my wife, what would become of my hopes? Farewell, forever, to the succession!

So saying, the dirty little man put up his banjo in the corner with a rueful face, and taking out of his pocket a portrait of his inamorata which he had clipped from the *Police Gazette*, he looked at it long with wistful eyes, then gave a squirt expressive of having made up his mind to conceal his love a little longer, and turned into bed.

The Division of Races—Who are Responsible?

From the N. Y. Times.

The Virginia election is made the occasion of much strong writing on the relations of the two races, and the antagonism which has been developed between them. The simple results of the contest, so far as they are yet known, are certainly startling. They exhibit a solid mass of black voters on the side of the Reconstruction law, and an equally solid mass of white voters in opposition to it; the former controlling the polls and carrying the question of a convention by a majority which demonstrates the power of the colored people in the Government of the State.

The general result does not differ from that which had already been realized in Louisiana and Alabama. In each case the holding of a convention has been determined by colored votes. But while in Louisiana and Alabama the whites virtually allowed the election to go by default, in Virginia they entered into the contest energetically, and with the confidence of assured victory—having their own candidates, and voting "no" to the preliminary requirement of the law, with all the advantages of intelligence and organization in their favor. In the two other States the policy of inaction was tried; in Virginia the policy of electoral resistance; with immediate consequences substantially identical.

The tactics pursued in Virginia, however, have more clearly revealed the division of races that unhappily exists. The almost total apathy evinced by the whites in the previous elections left the negroes undisputed masters of the situation. Little bad blood was generated, simply because there was no struggle to provoke it. Strict passive resistance neither roused to anger the pride of the whites, nor stimulated to intemperance and insult the strength of the blacks. On the other hand, the intensity and comparative closeness of the contest in Virginia brought out the passions of both parties, and converted the question of Convention into a question of supremacy. It became less a question of reorganizing under the law than of testing the respective degrees of power, and settling the political *status* of the races. And since the upshot has been inimical to the dominating desires of the whites, and more than satisfactory in regard to the pretensions of the blacks, we may expect to have Virginia and its fate made the pretext for exciting appeals and bitter denunciation, as against the Congressional plan of reconstruction. The probability is that the excitement and the bitterness will be based on a partial view of the facts.

The proper time for estimating the future of the States after reconstruction will not come until the Conventions shall have entered upon their work. The spirit and purposes of the negro element will best be judged when the majority of delegates have shown their temper and indicated the ideas on which local government is to be reorganized. It is idle to speculate much on these subjects in advance. For though it is reported that in Virginia, as well as in Alabama and Louisiana, negroes have as a rule elected radical delegates, it may not be amiss to wait for evidence before assuming that even negro radicalism means confiscation, wholesale proscription, or anarchy in any form.

That the blacks of Virginia have in this election shown a lamentable alienation from the whites, and in many localities have displayed a disposition ill calculated to inspire hopes of harmony and peace, are circumstances which seem tolerably well established. Making allowance for partisan exaggeration and the hate born of the slave system, it is clear that incendiaries of the Hunnicutt stamp have been actively at work, and that a large amount of mischief has been effected through their agency. They have labored to promote irritation, to excite jealousy and antagonism, and to inculcate demands to which Senator Wade, with all his "jumps forward," has not attained. So far as these men have exerted influence, it has been in a direction at variance with the order and welfare of society.

And yet even for this unhappy state of things, the Southern whites must be held to some extent responsible. Their attitude has too generally been the reverse of conciliatory. As a body they have never recognized the privileges with which Congress has invested the freedmen, nor striven to promote the harmony they profess to desire. Civil equality they conceded reluctantly, and not seldom in bad faith, and political equality they obstinately deny. Resisting reconstruction because it confers the suffrage upon negroes, they have themselves erected the barriers which now block up the path of peace, and cultivated the prejudices which threaten to culminate in a conflict of races. They have done nothing to inspire confidence in their friendliness—nothing to justify reliance upon their coöperation in the organization and conduct of government on a foundation of equality. Their bearing, in Virginia especially, has been that of a superior race, entitled by the grace of color to rule in the Republic; their tone and tactics those of men intent upon employing the opportunities afforded by the law to defeat one of its most obvious ends.

Take the Virginia election as an illustration. The blacks voted one way, the whites another. Is that evidence that the blacks alone are pursuing a course which points to the antagonism of races? The great majority of whites voted primarily against a convention—that is, against reconstruction based upon political equality; and, secondly, in favor of candidates hostile to the newly acquired rights of the negroes. Is it surprising that the latter voted solidly against their own degradation and disfranchisement, and in support of candidates radically opposed to the old pro-slavery spirit? And is it fair, when deprecating the tendencies of the time, to forget the unwise, illiberal, and unjust proceedings of the whites, and to remember only the folly and insolence of the blacks?

The case is not improved by occurrences that have transpired since the election. The Virginia press, incensed at the result, counsel the adoption of proscriptive measures by white land-owners and employers against black laborers. A system of coercion is recommended with "the view of driving as many blacks as possible out of the State, and of punishing with starvation those that remain." It is proposed that white labor be encouraged by bounties to migrate to the State, with the two-fold object of supplanting the blacks as laborers, and of strengthening the voting power of the whites up to the point of supremacy. Despatches have announced the inauguration of this cruel and suicidal policy, and our Richmond correspondence furnishes additional particulars on the subject. According to present appearances, a sort of industrial war is to be waged against the blacks, because they dared to exercise the franchise they possess without reference to the will of their employers. If this madness be persisted in, will it be difficult to fix the relative responsibility of white and black for the hostility that may exist between them?

The truth is that the Southern whites cannot too soon recognize the inevitable results of the order of things growing out of the Rebellion. They profess to acknowledge the freedom of the blacks as an irreversible fact, and they will struggle in vain to escape its political consequences. We are not surprised at their aversion to the universal enfranchisement of millions who but yesterday were slaves; but they will gain nothing by shutting their eyes to its enactment or neglecting the responsibilities it entails upon them. If they would restore peace to their States, they will seek to profit by the opportunities afforded by the law, instead of engaging in a hopeless contest to annul it. And if they would neutralize the talk of the Hunnicutts, and arrest the separation of races, they will endeavor to conciliate the more intelligent and industrious of the blacks, and to win their confidence and coöperation, instead of hopelessly attempting to drive and degrade them.

Powers of Congress over Suffrage.

From the Washington Chronicle.

We have never doubted the right of Congress to pass a suffrage bill, because the power was expressly claimed by Madison and other advocates of the Constitution; and that instrument was assailed by its opponents because it granted the power. We advocated the passage of such a bill by Congress because the time had come when it was requisite for the peace of the country that the discriminations growing out of the institution of slavery should cease; and it was manifest that the people would willingly accept such an act when *un fait accompli* precisely as they had accepted the emancipation of the negroes. Once passed, it would have been recognized as an act of simple justice, and acquiesced in as the law of the land. It is only in the process of achievement that just acts are difficult, when accomplished, their very enemies applaud them. Nor is slowness of popular endorsement even in the agitation of reforms always evidence of intrinsic unpopularity. There are thousands of people who are timid and apprehensive of the effects of anything, however just and simple, that may be stigmatized as an innovation. These are willing enough to let others bear the responsibility they shrink from, and hence they loiter on the way or lean to the conservative side in the midst of agitation.

Congress ought to pass a universal suffrage law as an act of justice to the people of the country, and in vindication of the principles of the Declaration of Independence. It has the right under the *guarantee* clause to declare that no Government is republican in form which makes color a disqualification for the elective franchise, and vacating so much of the State laws as establishes such discriminations. By the 2d section of article 1 of the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the Representatives in Congress shall be *elected by the people*, "and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature;" and by section 4 of the same article, "the times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators."

This power was violently assailed by the enemies of the Constitution in the Virginia Convention, and was as earnestly contended for by its friends. The latter claimed that it was absolutely necessary for the perpetuity of the Government, because State Legislatures might be inimical, and fail or refuse to provide for the necessary elections, and the Government thereby cease to have a representative body. In regard to the control of Congress over the qualifications of voters, Madison said:—

"Some States might regulate the elections on the principle of equality, and others might regulate them otherwise. * * * Should the people of any State, by any means, be deprived of the right of suffrage, it was judged proper that it should be remedied by the General Government. * * * If the elections be regulated properly by the State Legislatures, the Congressional control will very probably never be exercised. This power appears to be satisfactory, and unlikely to be abused in any part of the Constitution."—*Elliot's Debates*, vol. iii. p. 347.

Because this power has never been exercised, or because some of the Northern States have failed to do justice at the ballot-box, is no valid reason why Congress shall not act upon the power so expressly conferred by the Constitution. In addition, however, to the powers originally conferred upon Congress by the Constitution, we have the power conferred by the 2d article of the 13th amendment, which, after providing that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall hereafter exist in the United States, empowers Congress to enforce it by "appropriate legislation." This, in addition to the general provision authorizing Congress to make all laws necessary for carrying into effect any powers granted by the Constitution, certainly gives the amplest authority to that body to do whatever its discretion shall determine to be necessary to secure republican governments and popular liberty in the States. Andrew Johnson, in his first annual message to Congress, said:—

"In case of the usurpation of the Government of a State by one man or an oligarchy, it becomes the duty of the United States to make good the guarantee to that State of a republican form of government."

He did not include an aristocracy, nor define what he meant by an oligarchy, neither did he tell us upon which branch of the Government the duty of determining the question fell. This, however, has been settled by the Supreme Court to be Congress; and it is, therefore, the sole judge of the exigency requiring its action and the remedy it may choose to apply within the range of its powers. Upon this point Chief Justice Story, speaking for the Supreme Court, has said:—

"The Constitution unavoidably dealt in general language. It was not intended merely to provide for the exigencies of a few years, but was to endure through a long lapse of ages, the events of which were locked up in the inscrutable purposes of Providence. Hence the Constitution leaves it to the legislative power from time to time to adopt its own means to effectuate legitimate objects."—1 Wheaton R., 325; Martin vs. Hunter.

From one of our Maine exchanges we clip the following able argument upon this interesting topic by the Hon. I. Washburn, of that State, a Representative in Congress, which we commend to the careful perusal of our readers:—

REGULATION OF THE SUFFRAGES.

To the Editor of the Press:—

I have not doubted for the last two years that it was the duty of Congress to provide by law that no State should, either by constitutional provision or otherwise, make any distinctions in regard to suffrage on the ground of color, class, or race. Such a law might have been passed at the first session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress over the vete of the President, if the Republicans had been willing to support it; and if this course had been taken, the question would have been disposed of, and all agitation in regard to its settlement would have ceased before this time. It would have been settled for Kentucky and Maryland as well as for Ohio and Connecticut; it would have been settled for all the States, and for all time.

Let it not be said that such a law of Congress would not be effective. A law of Congress for which there is constitutional authority is paramount to State laws and State Constitutions. The only question is, has Congress power under the Constitution to pass a law regulating suffrage in the States? That it has would seem to be beyond question. It would be a strange omission if the framers of the Constitution, the organic law of a Government founded upon the consent of the governed, had left with the several States the power in the last resort to overthrow that Government by establishing conditions of suffrage which would change it to an oligarchy. But there is no such omission. The danger abovementioned was foreseen and thoroughly guarded against. Because the question of suffrage has been to the present time practically left to the States and they have in some instances prescribed rules and made regulations which were not in conformity to the Constitution, no argument can be adduced against the rightful authority of Congress to revise such rules and regulations, or make others in substitution therefor whenever in its discretion there is found to be occasion for the exercise of this power. While it may have been expected that the power of regulating the suffrage would ordinarily be exercised by the States, it is certain that the right to control the States in this regard—in other words, the ultimate authority in reference to suffrage, was vested in Congress. If it had not been, the right of dissolution or secession would, as before suggested, have been left with each State.

The constitutional provisions bearing upon this question are principally these:—

"1. Art. 4, Sec. 4. The United states shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

"1. Art. 1, Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for the electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

"Art. 1, Sec. 4. The times, places, and manner, of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

"III. Art. 1. Certain powers having been enumerated, these words follow in Sec. 8.—'To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.'"

It will be seen that Congress has the power to pass laws necessary and proper to carry into execution any power vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States. Among the powers thus vested is that of securing a republican form of government to the several States, and also that of providing that members of Congress shall be chosen *by the people* of the several States. Whenever, by a State law, members of Congress are chosen by a portion or class of the people—by white people only, or black people only; by men of the Anglo-Saxon race only, or those only of the Celtic or any other race—it is the duty of Congress to exercise the power with which it has been clothed, for the purpose of preventing such a violation of the fundamental principles of the Government.

My views upon section 4, article 4, are briefly expressed in the following passages from Mr. Washburn's address delivered before the Government and people of this city on the 4th of July, 1865:—

'If the negro is, as these facts clearly show he is, a citizen, he is undoubtedly entitled to the privileges, rights, and immunities of a citizen, and none the less for the reason that his ancestors were Africans, or that his skin is dark. Among these, perhaps, none is more obvious and vital than the elective franchise. To exclude an adult freeman, born upon the soil and unaccused of crime, from the ballot on account of his complexion, is to violate the fundamental principles of this Government, and to contravene the clear intent of the Constitution; for, although there are citizens, as women and children for example, who do not exercise the right of suffrage, their exclusion is based upon no anti-republican distinction, as race, color, profession, religious faith, and the like. The Constitution, in declaring that 'the United States shall guarantee to every state in the Union a republican form of government,' affirms and secures the practical observance of the doctrine of the 'Declaration of Independence, that 'governments derive their just powers from the *consent of the governed*,' and that he is said to be a republican form of government in which repudiates this normal principle of American republicanism, which, instead of leaving the right to govern with the people, ordains that it shall be exercised by a part only of the people—by men of blue eyes, or yellow hair, or white skins only; by clergymen, or lawyers, or merchants; by men of Saxon descent, or Celtic, and no others? Is that a republican form of government—one resting upon the consent of the governed—in which all Jews, or Catholics, or Presbyterians, all naturalized foreigners or colored native-born citizens, shall have no voice? Would it not be clearly the Government of a caste, class, or race—in other words, an aristocracy, and just the false and hateful thing which the Government has been fighting against these four years? * * *

"If a State should persist in maintaining a constitution which in a vital respect was anti-Republican, that excluded loyal and good citizens from the exercise of the right of suffrage upon grounds of caste or color merely, or should transfer political power from the people to the minority, to a few families, to a directory or dictatorship, the emergency would arise in which intervention would become the immediate duty of the United States."

Regarding sections 2 and 4, article 1, above cited, I cannot do better than quote from a recent number of the New York *Tribune:*—

"Mr. Madison, in the Virginia Convention, explained this to mean that while it was deemed desirable that each State should in the first instance regulate the right of suffrage itself, yet to prevent the right from being granted or denied in such a manner as would endanger the safety and perpetuity of the Federal Government, it was deemed advisable to invest Congress with the ultimate or appellate power to alter or amend the regulations of the States respecting suffrage as might be found essential to the national welfare. He admitted, in response to a question addressed to him by Mr. Jefferson, that this clause would give Congress the power even to pass a national uniform suffrage law, but affirmed that such a power might be necessary to preserve the very existence of the Government. Mr. Trumbull is not only silent upon the authority in question, but upon the clause of the Constitution on which Mr. Madison based his construction. In taking the position that a republican government does not depend upon the number of people who participate in the primary election of Representatives, he supposes Mr. Trumbull would be understood to argue that the question whether a government is republican or not does not depend upon the number of people who are made voters. But this assertion, if true, proves too much. We might narrow the suffrage to one man, as is practically done in all absolute despotisms, and yet this would be a republic. REPUBLICAN."

National Banks and State Taxation.

From the N. Y. World.

In determining what course of action the public good requires to be pursued in respect to banks organized under the National Banking law of 1864, it is proper to consider the act that nearly all of these institutions have evaded (perhaps avoided would be more correct) paying State taxes, either upon the capital stock or upon the shares held by shareowners.

We have already explained the distinction which the Supreme Court has laid down in respect to taxation between the capital or property of a bank and its shares. The latter are to be regarded as personal property, choses in possession, and in this light it makes no difference as to taxation that the capital of the bank has been invested in Federal bonds, which by law are exempt from State taxation. It is perfectly clear that a shareholder in a national bank is not owner of the bonds upon which the operations of the bank are based. If he contributes money to the bank, and takes therefor certificates of shares in the corporation, and with that money the bank purchases bonds which are deposited in the Treasury at Washington as basis for notes issued to the bank, then the banks, and not the share-owner, owns the bonds. The share-owner could not be made to pay, under the Internal Revenue law, an income tax upon the interest of those bonds paid or allowed to the bank. The same would be true if the share-owner, instead of paying money to the bank, had deposited bonds, for then the latter would pass out of his ownership into the ownership of the corporation.

It will be remembered that the second proviso of the 41st section of the National Banking act is these words:—

"The tax so imposed, under the laws of any State, upon the *shares* of the associations authorized by this act, shall not exceed the rate imposed upon the *shares* of any of the banks organized under the authority of the *State* where such association is located."

In running through the legislation of the different States in respect to State taxation of the national banks, the fact that the banks and the share-owners therein have, in nearly every instance, been able to escape the tax is significant and important. The State of New York, when, in March, 1865, it directed that all shares held by inhabitants of the State should be included in the valuation of their personal property, and liable to taxation, did not provide that the tax imposed should not exceed the rate imposed upon the shares of any of the State banks; and, furthermore, this legislation did not provide for taxing shares in the State banks at all, although there was a tax levied on the *capital* of such banks. The Supreme Court said this was not a compliance with the National Bank act, and therefore the shareholders of the national banks escaped.

In Illinois, the banks of that State were by the State taxed upon their capital stock and surplus funds, and there was no provision specifically taxing the shares. So the Supreme Court of the United States held that the share-owners in the national banks were not liable to taxation in Illinois.

In Indiana the State levies taxes on its own banks upon their paid-up capital, and does not tax the shareholders upon the value of their shares. So, again, in Indiana the share-owners in the national banks avoided State taxation.

In New Hampshire the Supreme Court has decided that the share-owners in national banks cannot be taxed by the State.

In Ohio, banks chartered by the State are taxed upon their capital stock and undivided profits. There is no provision of the State law taxing shares in State banks by name. In April, 1865, the State Legislature passed a law which requires "all shares of stock in any national bank located within the State to be listed for taxation, and taxed in the city or county in which the bank is located." Thus, in Ohio, the share-owner of the national bank escaped bearing his proportion of the expense of carrying on the State Government.

There are many other States which, under their existing laws, cannot tax shares in National banks. This inability of State taxation springs, however, more from the defect of form than substance, and can be remedied in either of two ways:—First, by the different States so altering the tax laws as to conform (if possible) to the requirements of the 41st section of the National Banking law; secondly, by a modification of that section by Congress. The *fact*, however, remains that the share-owners in these National Banks have avoided all kinds of State taxation.

In some of the New England States share-owners in these national banks have rid themselves of State taxation by raising legal points upon that portion of the proviso in the forty-first section which declares that shares in these banks may be included in the personal property of any person "in the assessment of taxes imposed by or under State authority, at the place where such bank is located, and not elsewhere." The Supreme Courts of New Hampshire and Maine have held that share-owners in national banks cannot be taxed on the shares in those States, because the State laws provide that a person shall be taxed on his personal property in the place where he resides, and not where such personal property is situated. The Supreme Court in Massachusetts, where the State law in respect to place of taxation is the same, has decided the other way, and held that there is no such inconsistency in this particular between the tax laws of these States and the National Banking act. Mr. Justice Hoar, in delivering the opinion of the Court in Massachusetts, said that "the true construction of the proviso (to the National Banking act) does not confine the assessment of the tax to the place where the bank is located, but merely requires that the tax, to be valid, must be imposed under the State authority existing at the place where it is thus located."

The Supreme Court of Maine, on the contrary, says:—

"The law of Congress creating national banks, and authorizing the shares in a bank to be taxed in the city or town where it is located, requires that all such taxes shall be applied for the use and benefit of such city or town, although assessed in part or shares owned in some other city or town. The assessment and taxation of such shares, in any place other than that where the bank is located, would be a clear violation of the act of Congress, and an act of the State Legislature, authorizing any such taxes, when collected, to be paid by the city or town where the bank is to that where the shareholder resides, would be an attempt to do indirectly what cannot be done directly."

As it would not seem practicable for the city of Portland, for example, to levy and collect taxes on shares in a national bank in that city owned by a person residing in Chicago, this decision would practically enable a share-owner residing out of the State to escape all taxation whatever on his shares.

In what we have said in the present article we have not intended now to cast censure upon the technicality of the national legislation upon this subject, but simply to call attention to the fact that the share-owners in these banking institutions escaped State taxation, and to the other fact that so many of the States have endeavored in vain to make these profitable investments contribute to the relief of the burdens which so seriously oppress all other kinds of property, and so cruelly weigh down the laboring classes in every State.

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[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

A NEW ORGAN.—The trial of the new organ built for the Tenth Baptist Church, of this city, took place last evening in the presence of a large number of persons. The instrument contains 25 draw stops; two sets of manuals, each with a compass of 56 notes from CC to G, for the great and swell organs respectively; a set of pedals of one and a half octaves full from CCC to G 20 notes, and three "Composition Pedals," operating upon the stops of the great organ. It has been constructed with special reference to the church in which it stands, is supplied with all the modern improvements in its various details, and is in every respect a first-class organ of its size. The case is light and graceful in its proportions, made from a novel and original design, and presents a tasty and handsome appearance. The front pipes are ornamented in gold and color, worked upon a white metallic ground. The voicing is musical and effective, furnishing considerable fullness and brilliancy in the full organ, whilst each stop possesses in itself a distinctive character of tone, richness and sweetness of effects, as well as power. It cost $300.

BURGLARY.—Some time between 11 o'clock on Monday night and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the malt house of John G. White & Co., No. 424 Dillwyn street, was entered by burglars. The lock was picked and an iron bar, about 3 feet long, was used in removing the staples. After gaining admittance, the office was broken into and work was commenced on the fire-proof. In attempting to bore a hole into the door the chisel broke, and the thieves becoming discouraged, ceased work, but not, however, until they had ransacked the drawers in the desk and scattered books and papers over the floor.

RUM ROW.—The Building Inspectors visited "Rum Row" yesterday and condemned five of the buildings and ordered them to be pulled down, as they are in a dangerous condition. Rum Row is located on Federal street, west of Broad. The houses were erected previous to the consolidation of the city. The foundation walls are made of brick. The locality of the buildings was formerly known as "Texas" in old Moyamensing district. The condemned buildings will be pulled down in a day or two.

FIRST WARD GRANT CLUB.—An adjourned meeting of the citizens of the First Ward, for the purpose of forming a Grant Club, was held last evening, in the hall at Sixth and Dickerson streets. E. A. Merrick, Esq., presided, and R. S. Menamin, Esq., officiated as Secretary. The Committee appointed at the last meeting to prepare a constitution for the government of the Club reported a constitution, which was agreed to. The election of permanent officers was postponed until a further meeting, in consequence of the slim attendance, owing to the unfavorable weather.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—*La Sonnambula* was delightfully rendered to a good house by the Richings Troupe, last evening. This evening *Martha* will be given, with a fine cast. Miss Richings will sing "The Last Rose of Summer," and Mrs. Seguin will sing the grand aria, "Why, soul, art thou so heavy?" To-morrow (Thursday) evening *Maritana*. On Friday night, benefit of Miss Caroline Richings, *The Daughter of the Regiment*.

THE MATINEE AT HORTICULTURAL HALL.—The fifth musical matinee of the Carl Sentz series will take place to-morrow (Thursday), on which occasion the singer Miss Georgiana Blackburne will make her first appearance in these concerts. The programme for Thursday is as follows:—Symphony No. 4, "Jupiter," by Mozart. 1. Allegro vivace; 2. Andante cantabile; 3. Minuetto allegretto; 4. Finale allegro molto. "Oh Mio Fernando," "La Favorita," by Donizetti, sung by Miss Georgiana Blackburne. Grand Fest March, by F. Hoffman; Waltz, "Wiener Chronik" (Viennese Chronicles) by Strauss; First Finale of Lohengrin, by R. Wagner; Overture, "Fra Diavalo," by Auber.

NATIONAL HALL.—The moving mirror of Bunyan tableaux, being a continuous series of sixty magnificent scenes, with figures of life-size, illustrative of Bunyan's allegory of the "Pilgrim's Progress," will be exhibited at National Hall, in this city, for a short time, beginning to-night. This panorama has received the highest commendation from the press and pulpit of the large cities of America and the Canadian confederation, and has recently been exhibited at Union Hall, in New York city, for one hundred and fifty nights. It was seen there by 100,000 people. It has been produced by the following well-known and distinguished artists:—Huntington, Kyle, May, Cropsey, Church, Darley, Dallas, and Paul Duggan.

THE PHILADELPHIA CIRCUS, at Tenth and Callowhill streets, is now open for the season. The troupe of artistes is very superior. The equestrians, both male and female, are all famous. Among the list of acrobats we observe the names of the favorite "Arabian Brothers." Everybody should patronize this worthy institution—the Philadelphia Circus—as it is not made up of mere travelling "showists," but of real artistes.

"THE GRAND DUCHESS," as personated by Mrs. Gomersal at the Walnut, is acknowledged to be a very "taking" *role*. The popularity of the new operetta is increasing nightly. It can only be played four nights more. On Monday Edwin Forrest in *Virginius*.

MISS KATE REIGNOLDS continues very successful in *Nobody's Daughter* at the Arch. These are announced as the last nights of the very popular play. On Monday next *Surf* is to be produced in splendid style.

MRS. BOWERS has consented to appear in *Mary Stuart* this and to-morrow evening. On Friday her benefit will occur.

THE PROGRAMME at Carncross & Dixey's this evening is unusually attractive. M'me Ristori and the "Richmond Raiders" are comical features.

—D'Arcy McGee has signalized his escape from the Rum Fiend (only in his case it was the brandy-and-water fiend) by writing a life of Father Mathew for a Canadian magazine.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES 6 26 | MOON RISES 7 36
SUN SETS 4 49 | HIGH WATER 3 36

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
GEORGE N. ALLEN,
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MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA

Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 9
Atlantic	London	New York	Oct. 9
Australia	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 10
Col Washington	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 12
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 12
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 15
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 16
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 16
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 19
Bellona	London	New York	Oct. 19
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 22
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 23

FOR EUROPE.

Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Persia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Union	New York	Southampton	Oct. 31
Anglasia	New York	London	Nov. 2
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 2
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov. 2
Allemania	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 2
France	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 2

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 31
Eagle	New York	Havana	Oct. 31
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Nov. 1
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Nov. 2
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Nov. 2
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Nov. 9
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Nov. 12

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Neversink, Gibson, Antwerp, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr L. B. Ives, Bowditch, Fall River, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr R. S. Dean, Cook, Taunton, do.
Schr Black Diamond, Young, Danversport, do.
Schr Marshall Perrin, Gibbs, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Alabama, Vanglider, Saco, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr R. A. Rogers, Frambes, Boston, Street & Co.
Schr S. Washburn, Macomber, Taunton, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, New Bedford, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr J. T. Price, Young, Boston, do.
Schr M. Steelman, Steelman, Boston, do.
Schr Sarah Bruen, Mershon, Wilmington, S. Bolton & Co.
Schr Winter Shrub, Bowman, Maurice river, Captain.
Schr D. Brittain, Springer, Allyn's Point, Captain.
Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Barque Starlight, Reynolds, 25 days from Ivigtut, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Salt Co.—vessel to J. E. Basley & Co.
Barque M. E. Libby, Mumford, 14 days from Sombrero, with guano to M. Phillips.
Schr Black Diamond, Young, from Danversport.
Schr Alabama, Vanglider, from Danversport.
Schr H. A. Rogers, Frambes, from Boston.
Schr M. Perrin, Gibbs, from Boston.
Schr D. Brittain, Springer, from Boston.
Schr J. McAdam, Willard, from Boston.
Schr J. Lancaster, Williams, from Boston.
Schr M. P. Hudson, Buell, from Portland.
Schr R. S. Dean, Cook, from Taunton.
Schr S. Washburn, Macomber, from Taunton.
Schr J. T. Price, Young, from Providence.
Steamer Philadelphia, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Osier, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, hence for New Orleans, sailed from Havana 28th inst.
Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Barque T. Whitney, Westerdyke, for Philadelphia, at Nevassa 9th inst.
Barque S. D. Ryerson, Raymond, hence, via St. John, N. B., at Kingstown 14th inst.
Barque Arbutis, Knowlton, hence, at Liverpool 13th instant.
Brig M. C. Rosevelt, Farnsworth, hence, at Savannah 28th inst.
Brig H. Virden, Collins, for Havana, cleared at New York 28th inst.
Schr A. D. Scull, Somers, from Savannah, at St. John, N. B., 27th inst.
Schr M. Gage, Brower, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington 26th inst.
Schrs J. L. Leech and W. F. Garrison, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 26th inst.
Schr Black Diamond, Young, hence, at Danvers 29th instant.
Schrs E. Magee, Floyd, and J. B. Myers, Elwood, hence, at Boston 28th inst.
Schr Wm. Jones, Street, hence, at Washington 28th instant.
Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Alexandria 28th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that during the current month, the Nun and Can Buoys in Boston Harbor, Vineyard Sound, and Buzzard's Bay, will be taken up for the winter, and Spar Buoys of the corresponding numbers and colors will be substituted in their places.
Boston, Oct. 25, 1867.

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All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 8 12d2w mwf&m

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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CAROLINE M. RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Oct 30, IN GEMS OF THE OPERA OF MARTHA.
MISS RICHINGS will sing { Spinning Wheel Quartette. The Last Rose of Summer. 'Tis Here Eye Mine Kindly Meeting.—*Duo.*
MR. CAMPBELL { The Porter Song. Well, What Now?—*Duo.* Lionel, ah! Unhappy.—*Romance.*
MR. CASTLE { Ah! so Fair.—*Romance.* Lost, Proscribed.—*Duo.* Grand Finale, Heaven may forgive thee kindly. *Grand Air.*
MRS. SEGUIN { Why, Soul, art thou Heavy? Or the Knights.—*Duo.*
MR. E. SEGUIN { Lovely, Graceful, Charming Cousin.—*Trio.*

Flotow's Opera will be sung to-night, with all the Music.

TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, MARITANA.

Box sheet now open at TRUMPLER'S and at the Academy.

PHILADELPHIA CIRCUS, Corner TENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets,

NOW OPEN FOR THE WINTER SEASON,

UNDER A NEW MANAGEMENT.

This building has been entirely

RENOVATED, ALTERED, AND IMPROVED,

WITH NEW MODES OF INGRESS AND EGRESS, BOTH ON TENTH STREET AND ON CALLOWHILL STREET.

A SPLENDID STUD OF HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES.

A COMPANY UNEXCELLED IN THE UNITED STATES.

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Dress Circle ..... 50 cents
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Family Circle (entrance on Callowhill street) 25 cents

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at a quarter of 8 o'clock. Matinees commence at half past 2 o'clock. Doors open one hour previous. [1030tm

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
ENGAGEMENT OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, Oct. 30 and 31, Positively the Last Two Nights of MARY STUART.
Mary Stuart ..... Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
To conclude with DUMB BELLE.
SATURDAY, MATINEE, MRS. D. P. BOWERS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
"A HIT! A HIT! A PALPABLE HIT!"
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
HOUSES CROWDED IN EVERY PART.
THE GREAT BILL REPEATED.
THIS EVENING the charming Vocalist and Burlesque Actress, Mrs. W. GOMERSAL, will appear in her original character of THE GRAND DUCHESS,
in the highly successful comedy entitled THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
Concluding with THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
Houses packed to the roof to witness NOBODY'S DAUGHTER.
TO-NIGHT, and EVERY NIGHT, NOBODY'S DAUGHTER,
with great effects. Gambling Scene exemplifying Keno, Faro, and Roulette.
Miss KATE REIGNOLDS in three original characters.
Friday—Farewell Benefit of Miss REIGNOLDS.
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GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
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THE FIRST MATINEE OF THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, at the NEW HORTICULTURAL HALL, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 2, at 3½ o'clock.
Tickets at Gould's, Trumpler's, Andre's, Lee & Walker's, and at the door.
Pupils' Extra Tickets may be obtained only at the Office of the Conservatory, and at the door. 10 30 2t*

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NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT,
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
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NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET, above Twelfth.
Open EVERY NIGHT at 7½, commencing on WEDNESDAY, October 30. Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Doors open at 2½.
BUNYAN TABLEAUX.
BUNYAN TABLEAUX.
BUNYAN TABLEAUX.
from Union Hall, New York city, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Admission 50c. Five tickets for $1?50. Reserved seats, 25c. Children, 25c.
10 26 6t ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Proprietor.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GRAND MATINEE
By CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA of 40 Performers.
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON
At half-past 3 o'clock.
Vocalist—Miss GEORGIANA BLACKBURN.
SINGLE ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Package of four Tickets for $1.
To be had at Boner & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door. 10 29 1m

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CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Carry Into Effect an Act of Assembly to Authorize the Appointment of an Inspector of Stationary Steam Engines and Steam Boilers in and for the City of Philadelphia, approved the seventh day of May, 1864, and to Establish Rules and Regulations, as empowered by said act.

THE INSPECTOR.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That there shall be an Inspector for Steam Engines and Boilers in and for the city of Philadelphia, who shall be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by Select Council.

The Mayor shall appoint an Advisory Commission, consisting of five persons, either practically engaged in the manufacture of steam engines and boilers, or scientific experts familiar with their management; who shall give their written consent to serve on such Commission without compensation, and perform the duties as hereinafter provided.

Whenever the Mayor shall have appointed all the members of the said Commission as aforesaid, he shall call them together at such time and place as he may select, for the purpose of organization and the adoption of such by-laws as to them may seem useful.

The Mayor is hereby authorized to have suitable accommodations provided for the use of said Commission, and to furnish them with the requisite stationery.

To this Commission the Mayor shall refer for examination such person or persons as he may consider suitable candidates for the office of Inspector of Steam Engines and Boilers, and the said Commission shall inquire into the qualifications of such candidate or candidates without unnecessary delay, and report the result thereof to the Mayor.

In case the Commission shall not report upon said candidate or candidates within thirty days from the time they have received notice of reference, or shall not have reported satisfactory reasons for longer delay, the Mayor may discharge said Commission and appoint another in its place.

No appointment of Inspector shall be confirmed by Select Council until the nominee shall have been reported by the aforesaid Commission as qualified for the position.

Whenever an appointment of Inspector shall have been confirmed by Select Council, the duties of the Advisory Commission shall cease and determine; and all books, papers, and records shall be deposited in the Mayor's office, for the use of any subsequent Commission.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE INSPECTOR.

Section 2. The Inspector shall be a person who has had practice in the construction of steam engines and boilers, and who possesses such knowledge of bracing and thickness of iron to safely withstand given pressures, and of the general designing of steam-boilers, together with experience in their management, as will enable him to fulfil the duties of the position.

DURATION IN OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR.

Section 3. The Inspector shall enter upon the duties hereinafter directed to be performed by him, on the first Monday of July annually, and shall hold until his successor shall be duly qualified. Before entering upon the duties of his office, he shall give —— bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with security, to be approved by the Mayor, for the faithful performance of his duties.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT INSPECTORS,

THEIR DURATION IN OFFICE, REMOVAL, ETC.

Section 4. There shall be three persons, skilful and competent, appointed by the Inspector, with the approval of the Mayor, to act as Assistant Inspectors, and the said Assistant Inspectors shall enter upon the performance of their duties immediately upon such approval, and hold until the termination of the time of holding of the Inspector appointing them, or until their successors be appointed; unless suspended by said Inspector, and, with the approval of the Mayor, removed; and no suspension or removal shall be made except for cause. Such Inspector and Assistant Inspectors shall be first duly sworn or affirmed that they will faithfully perform the duties of their respective offices, and that they will not accept any money, gift, gratuity, or consideration whatever from any person or persons whomsoever, during their term of office.

PROVIDING SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

Section 5. The Inspector shall employ one clerk, who shall also be a draughtsman, and one person to act as messenger to his office.

PROVIDING OFFICE ROOMS.

Section 6. These shall be provided and allotted to the Inspector by the Committee of Councils on City Property one or more suitable rooms, to be occupied as an office.

PROVIDING OFFICIAL SEAL.

Section 7. The Inspector shall cause to be prepared, and, with the approval of the Mayor, shall adopt an emblematic seal, to be used in the performance of his duties.

RELATING TO PROVING INSTRUMENTS.

Section 8. The Inspector shall procure such accurate gauges, pumps, and other testing apparatus as he may deem necessary, and cause proper arrangements to be made for their preservation in his office.

RELATING TO STATIONERY, ETC.

Section 9. The Inspector shall procure suitable record books, certificate blanks, and other stationery needed for the archives and business of his office.

REGISTRATION OF STEAM BOILERS.

Section 10. The user or users of every stationary steam boiler within the limits of the city of Philadelphia shall, within thirty days after notice published in the newspapers by the Inspector, report in writing to the Office of the Inspector the location of every boiler in use by him or them, and the business or purpose for which the said boiler is used.

The user or users shall in like manner notify the Inspector of any new steam boiler proposed to be erected or operated, so that the same may be inspected before using.

DUTIES OF INSPECTOR.

Section 11. The Inspector shall by himself or his assistants, personally, at least once in every year examine each stationary steam boiler with reference to the following particulars:—1. The setting. 2. The form and construction. 3. Thickness and kind of plates employed. 4. Their apparent condition as regards imperfections, wear, or injury. 5. All new boilers hereafter made, whenever they are constructed in whole or in part of wrought iron sheets riveted together, shall have the maker's name and the quality of the material stamped upon each sheet in accordance with the inspection laws of the United States for steamboats.

He shall also inspect the feeding apparatus, together with the various attachments required to be placed on the boilers and their pipe connections.

He shall also test each boiler by hydrostatic test to a pressure one-third (⅓) greater than that at which the boiler is to be used as specified in his certificate. In like manner he is authorized at any time to examine the weight on the lever of the safety-valves of any boiler, to see that the "P" or ball is not of greater weight than authorized by law.

In case the inspection prove satisfactory, the Inspector shall furnish a certificate to that effect, which certificate shall state the maximum pressure at which the boiler shall be worked, and such other conditions as he shall deem essential to the safety and competency of the boiler.

This certificate shall be signed by the Assistant Inspector by whom the examination has been made, and countersigned and sealed by the Inspector.

If at any time the Inspector shall deem the engine-driver incompetent or unreliable, he may withhold or withdraw his certificate.

Whensoever upon inspection any boiler is found to be deficient in any regard, so that a certificate for competency or safety cannot be given, a written report of the condition of the boiler shall be furnished to the user or users, specifying the repairs or changes necessary, which shall be signed in like manner to a certificate.

The Inspector shall report to a magistrate, and have bound over for trial, any person or persons who may have rendered themselves liable by infraction of any provision of this ordinance, as provided in section 4 of the act of May 7, 1864.

The Inspector shall notify in writing the user or users of any boiler that he will, within thirty days of the date of such notice, inspect the same, and the user or users may select such day for the inspection as may be most convenient within the time so designated. Provided that in the manufacture of perishable products, where loss might occur in the stoppage of the engine, the inspection may be made at the time of the annual stoppage for repairs of such works.

He shall, besides the annual inspection hereinbefore provided, inspect the boilers of any person or persons using the same, upon their written application, at any time, ten days' notice having been previously given.

The Inspector shall report quarterly to the Mayor, for communication to Councils, the number of boilers examined, and the receipts and expenditures of the office; and annually the operations of his office during the past year.

He shall examine into the cause of all disasters and explosions occurring to boilers within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, and shall promptly report the same to the Mayor and Councils.

Whenever any person claiming to be qualified to perform the duty of Engineer shall apply for a certificate, the Inspector shall examine the applicant and the proofs which he produces in support of his claim, and if upon full consideration he is satisfied that his character, habits of life, knowledge, and experience in the duties of an Engineer, are all such as to authorize the belief that the applicant is a suitable and safe person to be intrusted with the powers and duties of such a station, he shall give him a certificate to that effect for one year, signed by him, in which certificate he shall state the time of the examination and shall assign the appointee to the appropriate class of engineers, and each Engineer licensed as herein provided, shall pay for the first certificate granted by the Inspector the sum of three dollars, and for each subsequent certificate one dollar.

After the first day of July, 1868, it shall be unlawful for any person to employ or any person to serve as Engineer who is not licensed by the Inspector, and any one so offending shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars for each offense.

ATTACHMENTS AND INDICATORS.

Section 12. There shall be for each boiler or series of connected boilers at least one efficient feeding apparatus, and in case there is but one such apparatus, and it be worked by an engine employed for other purposes, this feeding apparatus shall be of such character and construction that it can be examined and repaired in all its parts while the engine is in motion.

Each boiler shall have upon it three gauge cocks, and, in addition thereto, some visible means of indicating the water level.

Every boiler when fired separately, and every set or series of boilers when placed over one fire, shall have attached thereto, without the interposition of any other valve, one or more safety valves, the aggregate area of which shall have such relations to the area of the grate and the pressure within the boiler as is expressed in schedule A, attached to this ordinance, and every safety valve shall have an arm or bearer distinctly notched and marked with "five pounds" or "ten pounds" divisions, and shall have but one "P" or ball for a weight. The weight of said "P" or ball is to be determined by the Inspector; the pounds and ounces of which shall be stamped or plainly marked on the weight and on the lever; and a record of the same is to be kept in the office of the Inspector; and the arm shall not have greater length than will allow the "P" to be placed so as to produce on the boiler the maximum pressure which the certificate authorizes to be carried.

There shall be for each boiler or series of boilers, connected in one range, at least one good and reliable steam pressure guage attached, without the intervention of any valve except its own.

Every range of boilers over one fire shall be so connected by steam and feed-pipes that an uniform level of water may be maintained therein.

Section 13. The Inspector, or his assistants, shall not directly or indirectly be interested in the manufacture or sale of any of the appliances connected with steam-engines and boilers.

CHARGES FOR INSPECTION.

Section 14. The charges for inspection which shall be paid by the user or users of boilers, in use by any single person, firm, or company, which may be inspected in one inspection, shall be as follows, viz.:—For each and every boiler the sum of three (3) dollars.

SALARIES.

Section 15. The salary of the Inspector shall be for the time he shall hold office at the rate of two thousand dollars ($2000) per annum. The salary of each Assistant Inspector shall be at the rate of twelve hundred dollars ($1200) per annum.

WARRANTS AND MONEYS.

Section 16. All moneys collected for charges shall be paid over to the City Treasurer, and the City Controller shall audit the accounts annually.

Warrants for payment of salaries and expenses shall be drawn by the Mayor after being approved by the Inspector.

SCHEDULE A,

referred to in section 12 of Ordinances of the Select and Common Councils for Inspection of Steam Boilers.

Least aggregate area of safety valve (being the least sectional area for the discharge of steam) to be placed upon all stationary boilers with natural or chimney draft. [See Note "A".]

This area may be expressed by the *formula*

$$A = \frac{22{\cdot}5\,G}{P \times 8{\cdot}62}$$

in which A is area of combined safety valves in inches, G is area of grate in square feet [see note "B,"] P is pressure of steam in pounds per square inch, to be carried in the boiler above the atmosphere.

The following table gives the results of the *formula* for one square foot of grate, as applied to boilers used at different pressures:—

Pressures per square inch.

10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
1·21	0·79	0·58	0·46	0·38	0·33	0·29	0·25	0·23	0·21		0·17

[Area corresponding to one square foot of grate.]

Example—Boiler 25 square feet of grate area and sixty pounds pressure.

For one square foot from table..0·33

25 square feet.

8·33 sq. inches.

This would call for two safety valves, each with 4·16 square inches area, or of 2 3-10 inches diameter.

Note A. Where boilers have a forced or artificial draft, the Inspector must estimate the area of grate at the rate of one square foot of grate surface for each sixteen pounds of fuel burned on the average per hour.

Note B. When boilers are heated by waste heat of furnaces or otherwise than by fire on grates, the proper grate area is to be estimated by the Inspector.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867

FUR HOUSE,

(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
all of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 3m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

FANCY FURS.

The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of

FURS

Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,

10 2 3morp ABOVE ARCH.

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PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

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NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.

J. C. FINN & SONS

Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
Oct. 31, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue for cash, 1900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. [10 26 4t
Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS.
On Friday morning,
November 1, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, by order of Mr. Thomas Dolan; embracing lines of hoods, breakfast shawls, children's and misses' cloaks, scarfs, children's sacks, ladies' sontags, etc., being the balance of stock of the Keystone Knitting Mills. [10 26 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,
November 1, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [10 26 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
November 4, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, [10 29 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 503 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.h

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Large Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street,
HANDSOME FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, IRON SAFE, CHANDELIERS, MATTRESSES, BEDS AND BEDDING, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, STOVES, ETC.
On Thursday Morning.
At 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a very large assortment of excellent Household Furniture, including suits of handsome walnut parlor furniture, elegant walnut and rose library suit, handsome chamber furniture, etc., made to order by Vollmer, [10 29 2t

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSE, CARRIAGES, DOUBLE AND SINGLE HARNESS, COW, ETC., near Darby, Delaware Co.
On Friday Afternoon,
November 1, 1867, at 2 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, at the residence of J. B. Conover, Esq., Darby road, near Darby, Delaware Co.
A quantity of Household Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Beds, Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, etc. etc. [10 29 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1867.

The Roman Revolution.

The news from Rome continues to be of great interest, and must absorb the attention of the public to the exclusion of everything else until the crisis in Italian affairs shall have passed. Garibaldi, escaping from his treacherous confinement in his island home, seems to have made his way immediately to the Papal States, and to have put himself at the head of the scattered bands of revolutionists, who had heretofore been under the command of his son Menotti, and who had been pretty effectually held at bay by the Papal troops. The appearance of Garibaldi at the head of the revolutionary forces, and his stirring appeals to the people, had the effect to rapidly recruit his numbers, so that he at once assumed the offensive, fought and defeated the Papal troops at Monte Rotondo, and drove them back upon Rome itself, which he is now besieging with ten thousand troops.

While the French fleet has left Toulon, and would already be off the Italian coast, so that, unless Garibaldi's movements are very prompt, he will soon have the French forces to contend with also, and Rome may not, after all, fall into his hands. Victor Emanuel, too, after much hesitation, has issued a proclamation against Garibaldi, and announces that Italy and France will endeavor to make a practical arrangement which will end the Roman question. But the people and the army are said to side with Garibaldi, and to be exceedingly indignant at the King's course.

What the upshot of the whole affair will be it is difficult to predict. Had Victor Emanuel taken advantage of the feeling in Italy, and immediately upon the first outbreak marched a strong column to Rome and occupied it, in defiance of French threats, he would doubtless have been master of the situation. Napoleon, in the present delicate state of affairs between France and Prussia, would never have dared to attack a united Italy; for, had he done so, he would at once have precipitated a general European war, and Italy would have held Rome in spite of him. In the present state of affairs, it is vain to suppose that Garibaldi can hold out long against the Governments of both France and Italy. Even should he capture Rome, we should merely behold a repetition of the scenes of 1848. The Pope was driven from Rome then and a republic established, but French bayonets overthrew the republic and brought back the Pope.

It is not at all impossible, or even improbable, that France and Italy may agree upon an arrangement in regard to the Roman question substantially the same as that some time ago made public, viz., the occupation of Rome by Italian troops during the life of the present Pope, and the cessation of the temporal power, with the full possession of Rome by Italy, at his death. Some such settlement of the question would seem to be almost essential to the stability of Victor Emanuel's throne; for his course of action has alienated from him a large portion of his subjects, and the revolutionary elements thwarted at Rome might turn upon the King himself, and hurl him headlong from his position.

The story that Mr. Seward has despatched a secret agent to offer the Pope an asylum in this country is worthy of little credence. Every foreigner knows that he has a refuge in America if he can only get here. The Pope can come if he likes, and after five years' residence can become a citizen of the United States. But neither Mr. Seward nor any other officer of the Government can offer him any more of an "asylum," or any different standing, than would be accorded to any other foreign immigrant or refugee. He could be the head of the Catholic Church here as well as elsewhere, but he could wield no temporal power.

The Battle of the Pavements.

We fear that the cup of the Broad street property owners is not yet full, and that before they can congratulate themselves on having drained the dregs, they will have to pay so much per foot for having the Nicolson pavement removed. We have as our "Patres Conscripti" a set of very great little men. These gentlemen having once commenced to upheave the foundations of our highways, do not seem at all inclined to stop with one change, but they are experimenting with their patient, in order to see how much his constitution will stand. We are not surprised at their course, for their object is as distinct as that of Napoleon III, who removed all the pavements of Paris and had them laid in a ten times more expensive manner, in order that the populace, in case of the regular Parisian riot, could not use them as missiles to hurl at the *gensdarmes'* heads. But, although we have no such anticipations here, yet the end in view is quite as plain as that of the great Napoleon. The "Fathers" would put money in their purses, and a new contractor is a fruitful vine, bearing much fruit for official appetites.

The reason why we prophesy another conflict between the city and Bouvier *et. al.*, is founded on logical inferences. We see a series of objects like battering rams in the north, with an army without banners, with pots of strange-smelling incense, not myrrh or aloes, who are fastening together blocks of wood, and neatly cover up all they do with a layer of gravel. This means that the north of Broad street is having a Nicolson pavement. If, however, we go towards the torrid zone, we find something entirely different. The sacerdotal smell of incense is not there, nor the blocks of wood, nor the battering rams, but another army following another leader, and laying "the concrete pavement." Now, the concrete is based upon the theory that the Nicolson is utterly opposed to. It would be easier to reconcile the Church and the Devil, or the Guelphs and Ghibellines, than to harmonize the theories of the two rival pavements. Whenever they meet there must come a conflict, and one must give way. We therefore are watching, with painful interest, the gradual approach of the forces. We see them nearing square by square, and can almost calculate the spot on which the two will meet and touch. The people who drive along Broad street will pass gently off of one on to the other, and will soon conceive a preference for one. Of course, it is only in accordance with the public spirit of Philadelphia that the great thoroughfare of our city should have, along all its length, the best possible pavement. Hence the question of removing one of the rivals will at once be agitated, and the "City Fathers" will decide which one must give way. We rather fear that it will be the Nicolson. Not that we think the concrete the best; but three certain things will be urged against the Nicolson. In the first place, it is the cheapest; hence, by making the "concrete" triumphant, much more money will go into the hands of the contractors. Then, again, there will be more of the Nicolson to remove, which will be an inducement for the same reason. While a third reason is that the remains of the Nicolson pavement can be used by the new contractors, which is a fat thing, as the property owners are allowed no deduction on that account. As we have always noticed that the great "circumlocution office" theory of "how not to do it" has been successful in Philadelphia, we see no reason why that venerable and time-honored rule should not succeed again.

Therefore we say to Bouvier *et al.*, that the chance for law-suits is not yet past. Injunctions may be prayed for again, and either secured or not, as the fates shall decide. But there is one sweet thought which will act as a balm to the suffering pockets of the property owners. Their ill is the general good. Their sufferings are but teaching the rest of mankind what pavements are the best. And our City Councils say to them, as the doctor did to a patient whose limb he unnecessarily amputated, "Your sufferings, sir, are but those of one man; think of the good thus done to science and humanity." And if such a thought is a consolation, the Broad street property owners will be consoled.

PRAYING FOR CLEVERNESS.—On the 6th of August, the annual festival called Ch'i-ch'iao, or "praying for cleverness," took place in China. It is a very curious custom, described as follows by the *Foochow Annals:*—"On the seventh night of the seventh moon the ladies, married and unmarried (of the family), spread out for sacrifice seven sorts of gourds and fruit, seven teacups, and seven incense pots. They then squat down, and taking seven threads of silk, try to thread seven needles by the glare caused by the burning of a little paper, their respective skill (in the performance of female duties) being evinced by the number of needles they can each thread in this short space of time. They also catch small spiders and shut them up in boxes till daylight on the following morning, when if a web is spun in either of the boxes, it is considered a proof that the deity has granted to the fortunate owner of the box her 'prayer of cleverness.'"

THE HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS was conferred by the University of Cambridge on the following American Bishops who took part in the Pan-Anglican Conference:—Right Revs. John H. Hopkins, Bishop of Vermont; Charles P. McIlvaine, Ohio; Manton Eastburn, Massachusetts; John Payne, Cape Palmas; Henry J. Whitehouse, Illinois; Thomas Atkinson, North Carolina; Henry Washington Lee, Iowa; Horatio Potter, New York; Thomas M. Clark, Rhode Island; Alexander Gregg, Texas; W. H. Odenheimer, New Jersey; G. T. Bedell, Assistant Bishop of Ohio; Henry C. Lay, Missionary Bishop of Arkansas and the Indian Territory; Joseph C. Talbot, Assistant Bishop of Indiana; Richard H. Wilmer, Alabama: Charles Todd Quintard, Tennessee; John B. Kerfoot, Pittsburg; J. P. Wilmer, Louisiana; and C. M. Williams, Missionary Bishop to China.

BEETHOVEN'S PIANO.—A precious artistic relic—the piano of Beethoven—is offered for sale by its present proprietor, an inhabitant of Klausenberg, in Transylvania. The instrument was made about seventy years ago, and is in a very fair state of preservation. On one of the panels is painted the portrait of the great musician at the age of twenty. It is supposed that it was a gift to him from the maker, S. A. Voggel, of Pesth.

Internal Revenue Statistics.

The Government found last year that there were a great many more taxable watches than the year before, as well as a good many more taxable pianos. A friend condenses for us the following amusing and instructive record. Comparison of the number of gold watches and pianos in the United States in the years 1865 and 1866:—

1866—Watches—328,373 at $1 each		$328,373
49,091 at $2 each		98,182
377,464		$426,555
1865—Watches—6654 at $1 each		$6654
1242 at $2 each		2484
7896		$9138
1866—Pianos—97,158 at $2 each		$194,317
45,478 at $4 each		181,912
4,556 at $6 each		27,336
147,192		$403,565
1865—Pianos—1742 at $2 each		$3484
959 at $4 each		3836
72 at $5 each		432
2773		$7752

Rhode Island, that had no gold watches reported in 1865, it has been discovered had in 1866, Connecticut, in 1866, found more than in 1865 by 5,916

Massachusetts in 1865 had 47—in 1866 11,316

All this shows that either certain States and people became suddenly possessed of pianos and watches in 1866, when they had few or none in 1865. Who believes it?

Death of a Notable Woman in Spain.

The London *Telegraph* says:—"Thirty-four years since Madrid witnessed a remarkable trial, which excited interest and provoked comment. A young Spanish nun, Sister Patrocinio, had asserted that the marks of the nails, commonly called the *stigmata* of our Lord, had appeared miraculously in her hands and feet, and the wounds refused to heal, and that blood had continued for months to flow from them. It was suspected that either in a frenzy of religious enthusiasm, or with a view to imposture, Patrocinio had inflicted these wounds upon herself, and had purposely kept them open, persistently encouraging the blood to flow. She was secretly watched, and the opinion prevailed that it was desirable to make an example of her, and thus to discourage the superstitious credulity which nestles in the heart of every Spanish peasant. She was brought publicly to trial, was found guilty of fraudulently imposing upon her countrymen, and was sentenced to punishment. How far she was herself unconsciously swayed by religious fervor, or consciously trading on the superstition by which she was surrounded, is one of those vexed and still open questions which thirty-four years have failed to solve. But she had the shrewdness to see that enlightened public opinion was antagonistic to her claims of miraculous interposition, and, publicly confessing her fault, she received the absolution of the Church.

"A woman with much natural force of character, she subsequently acquired such ascendancy over Queen Isabella, that she became the chief link of communication between the Pope's nuncio and the Spanish throne. Speaking of her in 1865, Mr. Grant Duff calls her 'one of those personages half enthusiast, half rogue, who are so common in Catholic countries.' Latterly she withdrew from Madrid, and resided for some years in a convent at Aranjuez, keeping up little open intercourse with the Queen or the ministers of state. But the opinion that her secret influence at court had never ceased was widely entertained through Spain, and on this account we read with little surprise that her death, which has just been reported, is popularly believed to have been attended with suspicious circumstances. The English press has for many a year loved to represent Father Claret and the 'bleeding nun' as the two most trusted advisers of the Bourbon Queen. How far the representation is true will probably be made clear by the narrative of Sister Patrocinio's life and character which her death cannot fail to elicit."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HER MIRROR MAY SATISFY A LADY that her dress is faultless—that all that can fascinate the eye is combined in her costume—but yet she will not consider herself irresistible until she has added the crowning charm to her attractions, by sprinkling PHALON'S "Night-Blooming Cereus" on her lace handkerchief.—*Portland Press.* 1t

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPANY, No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29, 1867.

At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., in cash, be declared out of the earnings of the Company, payable on and after November 11, 1867.

Resolved, That the Transfer books of the Company be closed from November first to eleventh, 1867.

10 30-11 1 4 7 9 EZRA LUKENS, Treasurer.

ST. JOHN'S EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, RACE Street, above Fifth.—The Seventh Jubilee of the Reformation will open with special services on THURSDAY (To-morrow). In the Morning at 10½; Evening, 7½.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.

Established 1844. Incorporated 1853.

THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND BEST ORGANIZED COMMERCIAL COLLEGE IN THE CITY.

PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING, in all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.

PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, COMMERCIAL LAW, BUSINESS FORMS, ETC.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

Students received at any time, and instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. Catalogues furnished gratis on application.

The CRITTENDEN COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC AND BUSINESS MANUEL for sale at the College.

Price, $1·25. 10 2wsmlm

THE JUBILEE SERVICES OF THE Reformation, in commemoration of the 350th Anniversary, will be celebrated in ST. MARK'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, SPRING GARDEN Street, above Thirteenth, on THURSDAY NEXT, October 31, Services in the Morning at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School Jubilee in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The church will be handsomely decorated, and special instrumental and vocal music is to constitute a prominent feature of the services. 10 29 2t

OFFICE OF THE DISTILLERS' AND RECTIFIERS' ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 718 SANSOM Street.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—The Distillers and Rectifiers' Association of Philadelphia will pay the above reward for the detection and conviction of any person engaged in the illicit distillation of spirits in this city. By order of the President.

10 5 6t ISAAC M. KAHNWEILER, Secretary.

DR. J. M. HOLE, OF OHIO, PRESIDENT of the National Medical Association of the United States of America, can be consulted by those wishing medical or surgical treatment, on and after the 30th instant, at the office No. 933 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, Pa., formerly occupied by Professor William Paine. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 12 M. 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. 10 24 1m4p*

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D., Office No. 424 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, October 21, 1867.

The interest on the First Mortgage Bonds, Leavenworth Branch, of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, due November 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation of the coupons therefor at the banking house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 10 22 10t No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, New York.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the BEST QUALITIES OF COAL at fair prices.

Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—MANY YEARS in chemical experiments have resulted in the perfection of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, an unrivalled hair dressing, imparting new life and increased nutriment to the hair, preventing baldness and arresting its progress when commenced; regulating and sustaining the principle upon which the color of hair depends, thereby positively restoring grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and stopping its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists. [6 10 ws6m

S. A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5 fmww

THE GREAT REMEDY.—

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For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness or Loss of Voice, Night Sweats, Sore Throat, Pains in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Palpitation or Disease of the Heart, and all Complaints of a Pulmonary Nature.

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Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 North SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philadelphia. 8 2 mwf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.

OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia. TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

COMPLETE VICTORY AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.—Chickering's Pianos Triumphant! having received from the Emperor "The Legion of Honor," being the highest Prize awarded at the Exposition, and in addition The First Grand Gold Medal of Merit from the International Juries.

W. H. DUTTON,

8 3 wstf **No. 914 CHESNUT St.**

RHEUMATISM

RHEUMATISM.

Positively a Certain Cure.

NO QUACK MEDICINE.

NO IODIDE, POTASSA, COLCHICUM, OR MERCURY.

DR. J. P. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALIGIA. USED INWARDLY. USED INWARDLY.

A legal guarantee given, stating exact quantity warranted to cure or money refunded.

The only permanent Rheumatic Cure prepared by a regular physician in America. It is warranted not injurious.

Best Philadelphia physicians prescribe it, and cured by it. Among them Dr. Walton, No. 154 North Seventh street.

Best lawyers and judges cured by it. Among them Hon. Judge Lee, Camden, opposite Philadelphia.

An Alderman of the city cured by it—His Honor Alderman Comly, Twenty-third Ward.

And thousands of certificates endorse its curative power, and its discovery was truly a modern miracle.

Prepared by Dr. FITLER, one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians. Principal Offices,

No. 29 South FOURTH St.,

Between MARKET and CHESNUT, Philada., and No. 704 Broadway, N. Y.

Advice and consultations free of charge daily. Orders and inquiries by mail answered. [6 28 mws 1t4p

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT street, above Fourth.

This Company receives money on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 3 mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

CORAL JEWELRY.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

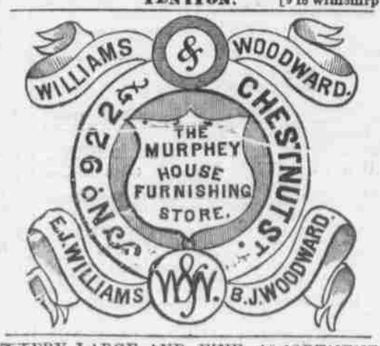
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

Have Just Opened an Immense Invoice

OF

PINK COBAL JEWELRY,

TO WHICH THEY CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION. [9 18 wfm3mrp



VERY LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT

OF

OPERA GLASSES,

AT

J. W. QUEEN & CO.'S,

10 28 mwfimrp **NO. 924 CHESNUT ST.**

BROWN'S PATENT

COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads in simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,

No. 49 S. THIRD Street,

9 27 tfr Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—ONE FAIR DARK Brown Carriage Horses, one Black Horse and one White Horse; drive together or single, and are good under saddle.

One Close Coach and
One Park Phaeton, made by Beckhaus.
One Dog Cart and
One Barouche, made by Wood Brothers.
Also Harness, Saddles, etc. etc.

Can be seen daily (Sundays excepted), from 8 A. M. to 12 noon, at private stables, west side of FIFTEENTH Street, above Locust. 10 28 6t

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.

Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.

Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET

9 30 2m PHILADELPHIA

FINE ARTS.

We beg to announce that we will open, during the next two weeks, over Fifty Cases of CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS, RARE STATUARY, RICH BRONZES, and FANCY GOODS.

THESE GEMS OF ART

Have been selected with great care by Mr. Bailey from the studios of the most celebrated Artists, and the workshops of the best makers in Europe, and contain many works that have achieved distinction at the Paris Exhibition.

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

10 2 wfm PHILADELPHIA.

BAILEY & CO.,

NO. 819 CHESNUT STREET.

FINE OPERA GLASSES,

THE NEW MODEL,

DUCHESSE DOUZE VERRES

OF LARGE FIELD,

REMARKABLE POWER AND CLEARNESS.

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT Street,

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CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

(Successors to W. L. Maddock & Co.,)

No. 115 South THIRD Street,

Have just received their Fall Supply of

Imported and American Cheese.

ROUQUEFORT CHEESE,
STILTON CHEESE,
NEUFCHATEL CHEESE,
HOLLAND CHEESE,
CHEDDAR CHEESE,
YOUNG AMERICA CHEESE,
SAGO CHEESE,
PINEAPPLE CHEESE
NEW YORK CREAM CHEESE,

And others, from the Finest New York Dairies.

ALSO, 300 KITS OF THE FINEST

NEW WHITE MESS MACKEREL.

10 12 sw2m

PATAPSCO FAMILY FLOUR always on hand.

PATENT BOOK CARRIERS

AND

LUNCH BOOKS.

CRIFFITH & PAGE,

4 10 **NO. 600 ARCH STREET.**

L. KNOWLES & CO.,

NO. 1218 MARKET STREET,

RECEIVERS OF CHOICE [10 2 1mrp

FAMILY FLOUR.

GLOBE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

PLINY FREEMAN, President.
LORING ANDREWS,
JOHN A. HARDENBERGH, } Vice-Presidents.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

CASH ASSETS.....$1,000,000

ORGANIZED JUNE, 1864.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH. LOSSES PAID IN CASH. IT RECEIVES NO NOTES; AND GIVES NONE.

By the provisions of its Charter, the entire surplus belongs to Policy Holders, and must be paid to them in Dividends, or reserved for their greater security.

Dividends are made on the contribution plan, and paid annually, commencing two years from the date of the Policy.

It has already made two Dividends, amounting to

$102,000·00,

An amount never before equalled during the first three years of any company.

FREE PERMISSION GIVEN TO TRAVEL IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE AT ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR. NO POLICY FEE REQUIRED. FEMALE RISKS TAKEN AT THE USUAL PRINTED RATES, NO EXTRA PREMIUM BEING DEMANDED.

Applications for all kinds of Policies, Life, Ten Year Life, Endowment, Term, or Children's Endowments taken, and all information cheerfully afforded at the

BRANCH OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

No. 408 WALNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

ELMES & GRIFFITTS,

MANAGERS.

Department of State of Pennsylvania.

CHARLES E. ELMES, late of Phila. National Bank.
W. J. GRIFFITTS, JR. 10 23 ws2t4p

Fire, Marine and Accident Insurance effected in the most reliable Companies of this city, and in those of New York, New England and Baltimore

AN OPPORTUNITY

RARELY OFFERED.

DRY GOODS

At an Immense Sacrifice.

UNEQUALLED CHANCES.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

ARE NOW SELLING DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Consisting in part of

Silks, Shawls, Cloths, and Dress Goods

IN EVERY VARIETY,

From their Immense Stock, at Extraordinarily Low Prices.

LADIES LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

Now is the Time to make Your Purchases for the Fall and Winter. [10 28 6t4p

MAGNIFICENT QUALITY

OF

COLORED MOIRE ANTIQUES

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

10 28 3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

AGENCY OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$187 62	taking in exchange U. S. 6s of 1881.		
$202 92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$165 42	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$167 92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$154 17	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$154 17	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$80 42	do	do.	5 per cent. 10-40s.
$168 87	do.	do.	7 3 10 Cy. June issue.
$157 87	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

10 1 1m **DE HAVEN & BRO.**

CORAL JEWELRY.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

Have Just Opened an Immense Invoice

OF

PINK CORAL JEWELRY,

TO WHICH THEY CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION. [9 18 wfm3mrp

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—WE HAVE not authorized JACOB G. MAXWELL to make or advertise changes affecting our firm and business.

J. G. MAXWELL & SON.

Philadelphia, Oct. 26, 1867. 10 28 6t

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CARD.—Our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is full and complete and selling rapidly, but is as rapidly replenished, each day, with fresh and desirable styles of new goods, purchased recently, for cash, at great sacrifices, enabling us to sell at prices lower than have been known for years. Congratulating our patrons upon the decline in prices which enables us to offer superior garments at such low rates, we request the favor of a call.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 609 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MALARIA EVERYWHERE.—Rarely has there been a season as fruitful as this of malarious diseases. Not only on the prairies and in the valleys of the West, not merely in all the old haunts of Fever and Ague and Bilious Remittent Fever have these prostrating diseases been unusually virulent; but they have extended to towns and cities never before infested with them, and have even ascended the mountains and attacked thousands of people supposed to have been placed, by the laws of Nature, above their reach. Hence we are compelled to admit that a fatal element pervades the Universal Air this season, and should at once resort to the only approved preventive of its consequences, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a tonic so potent, an antiseptic so perfect, an alterative so irresistible, and a stimulant so pure, that it enables the human system to resist and baffle all the predisposing causes of disease. With the confidence that one clothed in incombustible garments might move among blazing buildings, the man who arms himself against malaria with this powerful *defensive medicine* may walk a fever-scourged district fearless of its insalubrious atmosphere. The intermittents and remittents at present so general in all parts of the country may be but the forerunners of a deadlier scourge now on its way westward from the far East. Prepare the system with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS for a successful battle with the mephitic causes of all *epidemics*. Be wise in time.

THE rain dampens everything but the spirits of those who dress in clothing sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s First-class Clothing House, under the Continental. Nothing can dampen a man's spirits when in perfect bodily comfort, which can be often attained by wearing well-fitting and comfortable clothing. See the goods!

THE enterprise and genius of this age of inventions have produced nothing more admirable than the great Combination Sewing and Button-Hole Machine, now exhibited and sold at the corner of Eleventh and Chesnut streets. These Machines certainly have no equal anywhere.

HEALTH, the poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss, is found in Ayer's Medicines, after a fruitless search among other remedies. A word to the wise is sufficient.

HOMŒOPATHY IS NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENT; fifty years of time and of triumphant success, in every disease, and in all parts of the world, have answered that question. It only remains to choose the best form of it. DR. HUMPHREY'S SYSTEM OF SPECIFICS, for family use, divests the system of all intricacy and uncertainty, and affords a degree of positiveness decisive in results, not attained by any other mode. See advertisement in another column. Address HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter Twentieth and Green streets; John Biey, Frankford road; Rochs, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY GOODS.—Messrs. Cook & Brother, No. 53 North Eighth street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia keeping *all grades* of Hosiery at *Retail* who import their own goods. They feel assured—

1. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade, they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

2. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control using the best yarns, and employing the es iworkmen in their manufacture.

3. That, having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North Eighth street.

A COLD SEEMS A SMALL AFFAIR.—Most people neglect it. Who minds it? Yet a Cold may turn to Consumption, and then follows almost certain death. Take a Cold in time, then; that is, take Dr. Hayes's Expectorant, the well-known standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Pulmonary Complaints, and your Cold will disappear, as well as all apprehension of danger. Sold by all Druggists.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The attention of the trade is called to the large sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by McClelland & Co., Auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street, tomorrow (Thursday) morning, October 31, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.

LACE CURTAINS.—1000 pairs elegant real Lace Curtains at greatly reduced prices; selling low because they were purchased at auction to sell close. Great variety and bargains in Curtains at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

M. SHOEMAKER & Co., No. 1024 Chesnut street, are now opening an elegant assortment of Misses' and Children's Millinery. Also, a full line of Children's Clothing for boys, girls, infants, and misses, in the latest styles.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The finest Chocolate for table use, manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works, Stephen F. Whitman, office and store No. 1216 Market street.

BEDDING AND FURNITURE REUPHOLSTERED.—Carpets laid, and upholstering of any description done immediately. *Workmen always ready* at Patten's, No. 408 Chesnut street.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

UPHOLSTERING.—For promptness, good workmanship, and low prices, apply at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

LACE CURTAINS.—Now is the time to buy Curtains, great bargains, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS IN PRICES:
Fall and Winter Underwear,
Fall and Winter Underwear,
Fall and Winter Underwear.
McINTIRE & BROTHERS, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, No. 510 Minor street.

Great Unusual Inducements!
Great Unusual Inducements!
Great Unusual Inducements!
Great Unusual Inducements!
Great Unusual Inducements!
Great Unusual Inducements!
Great Unusual Inducements!

Remember { *We now offer an immense stock of New Clothing for Men's and Boys' Fall and Winter wear, made in the most careful manner, and of materials bought in first hands, at ruinous prices to the manufacturers. This tells the whole story.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE.
OAK HALL,
ON THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

MARRIED.

CLEAVER—BRICK.—On October 15, 1867, at Bridgeton, N. J., by Rev. G. R. Merris, Mr. MONTRAVILLE CLEAVER, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY E. BRICK, of Bridgeton, N. J.

SMITH—MUIR.—On the 22d instant, by Rev. W. C. Best, WILLIAM L. SMITH to SALLIE E. MUIR.

DIED.

ALTEMUS.—On the morning of the 29th instant, in the 33d year of her age, CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH, wife of Samuel T. Altemus, Esq., and daughter of the late Franklin Lee.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. **

CONLAN.—Suddenly, on the 28th instant, JOHN CONLAN, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Hibernia Fire Company, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1311 Juniata street (Reed, above Fourth), on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

HUNTER.—Suddenly, in New York city, on the evening of the 28th instant, WILLIAM HUNTER, Jr., of Germantown, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, S. W. corner of Tulpehocken and Green streets, on Friday morning, November 1, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill. **

JOHNSON.—On the morning of the 28th instant, HUGH JOHNSON, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Harmony Lodge, No. 20, A. F. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 161 Thompson street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

KER.—On the 26th instant, after a protracted sickness, occasioned by wounds received on duty before Richmond, Va., on the 7th of October, 1864, GEORGE J. KER, late Captain 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, aged 27 years.

The male friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 319 S. Thirteenth street, on Thursday, the 31st instant, at 12 o'clock M. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

TATEM.—On Saturday afternoon, MARY M., wife of Benjamin C. Tatem, aged 49 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1319 Adrian street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

WALKER.—On the 28th instant, Mrs. JANE, wife of the late John Walker, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1319 Adrian street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE DEATH OF WILLIAM HUNTER, JR., ESQ.—We have received from Mr. John Rommell, Jr., the following note concerning the accident in New York by which his business partner, Mr. Hunter, came to his untimely death:—

"PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30, 1867.

"Editors of the Evening Telegraph:—

"The morning papers give an incorrect and garbled statement of the manner of my partner's death at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Monday night last. You will oblige me by giving a notice of the facts, which are as follows:—Mr. William Hunter, Jr., the deceased, was in his room, parlor floor of Fifth Avenue Hotel, with Mr. Capron (of Scott & Co., bankers), and some other friends. He accompanied them to the office of the hotel, about 11 o'clock. On his return to the room, and after divesting himself of his coat, which was on the bed, he evidently meant to open the window (which was a French hinged one) as a rocking chair was found beside the window, on which he must have stood to open the top latch, in doing which the window must have opened suddenly, and losing his balance he was precipitated to the street, sustaining a fracture of the skull, his body being found about fifteen minutes after retiring to his room. His sudden death has cast a deep gloom over the coal trade, of which he was a leading member, and whose resolutions of sympathy bear testimony to his worth.

"Very truly yours, JOHN ROMMELLY, JR."

At a meeting of the Coal Exchange, held at their rooms at the corner of Second and Walnut streets, at noon to-day, Colonel Day, the President of the chair, the following resolutions in reference to Mr. Hunter's death were offered by Mr. James Neill, and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence, in His inscrutable wisdom, to permit the accidental death of our friend and associate, William Hunter, Jr., and

Whereas, It is right and proper that this Coal Exchange, of which he was a prominent member, should give form and expression to their feelings of respect for the deceased, and of sympathy with his bereaved family under these afflicting circumstances, therefore

Resolved, That in the sudden death of our departed friend, this organization has lost one of its most energetic, active, and genial members, society a generous and useful citizen, whose presence always brought sunlight, and his family a kind husband and indulgent father.

Resolved, That in all our intercourse with him, in business relations, in the social circle, and in the patriotic efforts of this Association during our recent struggle with Rebellion, we have ever found in him a prompt, generous heart and liberal hand, ready to respond to the calls of duty or benevolence, and having loved him in life, we shall cherish his memory among the most pleasing recollections of our heart.

Resolved, That while we realize in his death an irresistible admonition to ourselves of the uncertainty of life, we assure the bereaved family of our deepest and most tender sympathy in this sudden and severe affliction, and earnestly commend them to that Being who is pledged to be the husband of the widow and the father of the fatherless.

Resolved, That as a token of the respect to his memory we will attend his funeral in a body.

THE UBIQUITOUS POLENSKI.—Yesterday an old, ragged, uncouth man was found by a detective at Seventh and Chesnut streets, with his bare feet black with ceaseless tramping through the mud, his nearly worn-out pants aspiring only to cover his knees, a coarse horse-blanket for a coat, and a mass of unkempt hair straggling over his shoulders. He looked verily like a second Rip Van Winkle, just awakened from a twenty years' sleep. And the illusion was made more perfect when, after looking wistfully up and down the street, he inquired after the President of the United States, ambitious at once to be made Postmaster General.

The latter aspiration was sufficient, when known, to dispel this conception. It was not the sleepy Van Winkle, but the ubiquitous Polenski, so dubbed from his suddenly turning up in almost every town in the State. Poor fellow! Years ago, with a small purse, good health, and buoyed up with high expectations, he left his far-off Russian home for America. Arriving here, and believing, Midas-like, that his simple touch would form gold, he wasted his little in trying to enrich himself. Poverty-stricken, he took up his staff, and with the fullest belief in the philanthropy of the President, has wandered ever since, barefoot and hungry, seeking to retrieve his fortunes.

In some particulars he differs from the justly famed and illustrious Daniel Pratt, though both, while in fellow feeling, have aspired to high political stations. Polenski would be Postmaster-General, with an eye singly devoted to the handling of stamps; Pratt, the illustrious, would be an enlightener of the human mind—a stump-speaker. Both have travelled countless miles seeking Executive favor. Pratt found it, being awarded mud-scows for his fleet, of impressive size; ill-favored Polenski received nothing. The one has drawn within his reach all knowledge, and has sought to inspire his fellow-man with awe at the majesty of his learning. The other, ilty-clad and destitute, has simply impressed them with his poverty. At length the latter rests from his travels. Like a traveller in many lands, his wardrobe, a ragged shirt and vest; his supplies, an onion, salt, and sugar in a tin pepper-box; and an old tattered passport, were crushed into one bag.

Polenski is advanced in age, his eyes almost closed with disease, and his march through life, to all appearances, is almost ended. Comfortable quarters have been provided for him at the Almshouse.

TO BE EFFACED.—A characteristic feature of Philadelphia is threatened with immediate destruction. A familiar institution, which has known our city in its infancy, and marked its more prosperous days, is to be made obsolete. We refer to the odoriferous Cohocksink—that "slough of despond" and general receptacle for all the filth within its vicinity. The municipal legislators are about to confine its turbid waters to the narrow limits of a culvert. Its aromatic odors will no longer disport themselves through its vail y. Its variegated perfumes so strong, will startle the passer-by no more; and the malarias which ever arose from its filthy bed have had, we hope, their last victim. If our sage councillors order its burial from sight by an unbroken culvert—which it is said will cost $100,000—they should for once be awarded a grateful panegyric for so eminent and opportune a service to our city.

THE GRANT COLUMN MOVING FORWARD.—To-night the following meetings are to be held:—

Fourth Ward.—An adjourned meeting of the Republican citizens will be held at Odd Fellows' Hall, Tenth and South streets, to organize for the Presidential campaign.

Sixteenth Ward.—A Grant Club will be formed to-night by the citizens of this ward, who will assemble at the American Mechanics' Hall, northeast corner of Fourth and George streets. Eminent speakers will be present.

Nineteenth Ward.—An adjourned meeting of the Republican Campaign Club will be held at the house of George Boyer, No. 1953 Germantown avenue.

PLAYING POLICEMAN.—The latest manner of fraudulently obtaining money was discovered last night. Christopher Hoovey was without this essential thing to happiness, and determined upon a ruse to obtain it. Last evening, as darkness drew on, he took his stand on the corner of Eleventh and Arch streets. He soon descried a frail traveller, and running up, followed in a solemn tone that he was under arrest; stated that he was a policeman sent out in citizen's dress to capture such as her, but having considered the matter, would give her liberty for $2 50. She kicked and refused, cried "bloody murder," shouted for the police, and demanded to see his badge of office. Without deigning any reply to this, but with an officious look and authoritative manner, he jerked her, as alleged, along Arch street to Broad, the people thinking that she was a Bacchanalian female rightly in custody. At Broad and Arch streets, a policeman of the Sixth District started after this pseudo-official, when the latter, letting go his hold, fled incontinently fled. He was caught, and this morning the lady mentioned testified against him, causing his committal by Alderman Jones in default of $1000 bail. Christopher paid dearly for his short experience as a police officer.

PASTORAL CALL.—The congregation of the North Broad Street Presbyterian Church, at a meeting called for that purpose on October 21st inst., duly elected Rev. Edward L. Clarke, of New Haven, Conn., to the pastorate, and at the adjourned meeting, on the 28th inst., ratified, by a more than two-thirds vote, the election. It is very much to be desired for the growth and usefulness of this young and important congregation that Mr. Clarke will accept this call. He is a young man of vigor, a fluent speaker, of excellent pulpit abilities, and of rare social qualities. He will be warmly and heartily sustained in his ministerial duties amongst this people, should he accept the position.

THE WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, at the corner of Seventeenth and Montgomery streets, is doing a good work in the free dissemination of useful knowledge. Interesting scientific lectures are delivered every other evening in the week, with full illustrations by means of experiments and diagrams. The following is the present programme of the lectures.—

Monday, at 7½ P. M., Geology, Professor Wagner.
Wednesday, at 7½ P. M., Chemistry, Professor Boal.
Friday, at 7½ P. M., Natural Philosophy, Professor Gaunti.

CHARGED WITH STEALING A WATCH.—A young man named John Eisenfording was arrested in the Fifth District, last night, for drunkenness. This morning he told a pitiful story, and was brought to the stand in the Station House to be reprimanded, when, it is alleged, he stole a watch lying there, and swore it was his—stating that he also had a pin and ring, but did not care for them. The watch was one belonging to another person, and identified by a label upon it. Instead of being reprimanded and let off, he was turned back to his cell and is committed for larceny.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—John Kanfine was at the jollification at Ladner's Military Hall, Third, below Green street, last night. While everything was passing off pleasantly, and spirits ran high, he managed to pass, as it is alleged, a two-dollar counterfeit United States note. Constable Buck was not fled, and he arrested Kanfine, who was thereupon held by Alderman Toland in $800 bail.

SUNSHINE.—This evening, at 8 o'clock, the Rev. A A. Willits, D. D., will deliver his popular lecture on "The Sunshine of the Heart," in the Methodist Episcopal Church on Fifth street, below Green. The proceeds are to be devoted to the organ fund, the members of the church proposing soon to purchase a handsome new instrument, at an expense of about $4000.

STEALING A WATCH.—Frederick Gurl, a German, was arrested at Seventh and South streets for stealing a watch. Being out of money, he appropriated the first man's watch that came along yesterday afternoon, and made off. He was soon caught, and committed by Alderman Swift. The watch was picked from a Mr. Murphy's pocket.

A SNAKE STORY.—After the Hibernia Fire Company's steamer had returned from the fire at No. 726 S. Second street, last evening, Mr. J. W. Doyle, a member of the company, discovered a dead snake, two feet long, in the valves. His snakeship had got into the position in which he was found by being drawn from the plug.

INGRATITUDE.—Henry Gallagher, it is alleged, after being an inmate of the Soldiers' Home in this city for a long time, made his exit yesterday with sound health and a parcel of clothes belonging to the institution. He was arrested at Sixth and Marriott streets, and committed by Alderman Tittemary.

DISORDERLY.—The police made a raid on the house back of No. 727 Encu street, last night, and bounced in upon the inmates, who were making a most deafening noise. Mrs. Seap, proprietress, was held by Alderman Mink in $800 bail. Five inmates were for a time committed and then fined.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP WYOMING.—The steamship Wyoming, seventy-two hours from Savannah, arrived at this port this morning, with a full freight list, and the following passengers:—James McKee, A. G. Bowton, H. H. Pettes, and two deck passengers.

THE EPIDEMIC AT THE NAVY YARD.—The cholera at the Navy Yard is rapidly disappearing. This morning the Doctor's report exhibited but eight on the list, and fast improving, seven discharged, and no deaths.

LARCENY AS BAILEE.—Joseph Gallagher was arrested on a warrant, at Twenty-third and South streets, charged with larceny as bailee. Alderman Kemble held him in $800 bail for a further hearing.

TINNED STEEL BUTTER SHOVELS, Cheese and Butter Knives, for grocers' use, are thus protected from rust, and are therefore more cleanly. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

COFFEE MILLS, WITH FLY-WHEELS, adapted to grocers' or hotel use, and a variety of Hand Mills and Coffee Roasters, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [462

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 7 S. SIXTH Street. 4 11 6m5p

POINT BREEZE PARK.—THE Double Team Race of the 28th instant is postponed until THURSDAY, at 3 P. M. 10 29 2t*

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. CAPEN, at No. 722 CHESNUT Street, 8 28wsm5p

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 5p

BOXES! BOXES! BOXES! Franklin Planing Mill, all kinds of Boxes, Box Shooks and Lap Boards made to order. Also, Lumber for sale, worked to suit customers. Also, White and Hard Pine Flooring. C. M. WHITING, N. E. corner of GIRARD Avenue and VIENNA St. 9 30 1m

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

STOUCH'S DANCING ACADEMY, N. E. corner EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.—E. STOUCH reopened his Academy on TUESDAY, October 1. Tuesday and Saturday afternoons for Ladies, Misses, and Masters, from 3½ to 5½ o'clock; for Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, from 8 to 10 o'clock. Private Classes or Lessons for Ladies and Gentlemen. 10 22 tuths 6t*

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, I. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 420 COMMERCE Street. 9 9

ROOFS, WALLS, DECKS, ETC.—AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT COMPANY, Office No. 543 N. THIRD Street. For preventing all roofs from leaks, to keep walls free from dampness, and decks, tanks, cisterns, and joints of every kind tight, and bottoms of ships, etc., from worms, ends of posts that go into the earth sound, and make this generally from corroding and decay, this Paint stands unequalled. For sale in cans or casks, ready for use at all times, and suited to all climates. 10 3 1m JOSEPH LEEDS.

BALTIMORE IMPROVED BASE BURNING FIRE-PLACE HEATER, WITH Magazine and Illuminating Doors.
The most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use. To be had Wholesale and Retail of J. S. CLARK, No. 1008 MARKET Street, Phila. 10 21 1m8p

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO., Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

Bought at the Recent Depressed Prices

Shirting, Pillow, Sheeting, and Table Linens.
Table Cloths and Napkins, to match.
Wine Cloths, Doyles, Towels and Towelling.
Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers.
Blankets.
Honeycomb, Lancaster, Allendale, Jacquard, and other Spreads.

DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS,

In all qualities and widths, at the lowest rates.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. GIRARD ROW.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Union Pacific Railroad Co.

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WM. PAINTER & CO., NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realized by the exchange.

On 5-20s of 1862, a difference of $234 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1864, do, $189 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1865, do, $199 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of July '65, do $174 33 will be paid.
On 1881s, do. $209 33 will be paid.
On 10-40s, do. $84 33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 2d series, do. $189 33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 3d series, do, $174 33 will be paid.
(For each thousand exchanged

THIRD EDITION

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

A Peace Deputation to Fort Laramie

"White Cloud" Desires to Negotiate with Somebody Who Understands the Question.

The Red Men Attack a Fleet of Boats

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—Omaha despatches say that a messenger has arrived at Fort Laramie with thirty Sioux warriors who favor peace. The head men promise to be at Fort Laramie on the 10th of November. Chief White Cloud sent word to Governor Hunt of Colorado, that there was no use for the Government to send any more ignorant men to negotiate with, but if they would send somebody who understands the Indian question, he will treat upon liberal terms, relinquish all claims to the Plains, and remove to the extreme South.

Governor Hunt will go to Fort Laramie by the way of White Cloud's camp, and endeavor to make terms with him.

A fleet of seven Mackinaw boats arrived at Omaha on Monday from Fort Benton. The Indians attacked the boats below the Yellow Stone and killed one of the men on board.

The Indians obstructed the track of the Union Pacific Railroad between Antelope and Pine Bluff Stations, a few days since, but the workmen discovered and removed the obstructions before any damage was done.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

The California Election.

General Denver, of this city, received a despatch this morning from California announcing that the entire Democratic ticket was elected by over three thousand majority.

The Retrenchmeut Committee.

The Retrenchment Committee, in session at the Treasury Department, have made some important discoveries in regard to the printing and numbering of bonds, although they have not yet reached Clark's department proper. He has been repeatedly before them for the purpose of explaining the *modus operandi* of keeping accounts and numbering bonds.

The Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Lieutenant-Commander Baker, commanding the United States steamer Unadilla, reports to the Navy Department the arrival at Hong Kong, on August 24, of that vessel, under his command. The officers and crew were well.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 3 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 111¾@112¼.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 112¾@112¾.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 109¼@109¾.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 109¾@110.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107¼@107¾.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107¼@107¾.
United States 10-40s, 100¼@100¾.
June and July 7-30s, 105¼@105¾. Market firm.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Cotton dull at 19@20 cents. Flour dull, and 10@15c. lower; 13,000 bbls. sold—State, $8 50@10 50; Ohio, $10 25@13 50; Western, $8 50@13 50; Southern, $10 20@14 50; California, $11 50@13 50. Wheat dull, and declined 1@2c.; 30,000 bushels sold; Spring, $2 27@2 28. Corn heavy; 42,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1 40@1 45. Oats dull, and 1@2c. lower; 56,000 bushels sold; Western, 80½@81c. Beef dull. Pork quiet; 2200 barrels sold; new mess $21 25. Lard quiet at 13@13¼c. Whisky dull.

MEXICO.

The Presidential Elections—All the States Heard from in Favor of Juarez—Congratulations from Bolivia—Santa Anna Sentenced to Death—Reception of Mr. Plumb—The Cotton Crop—Rifled Cannon—A New State.

From the Mexican Standard, Oct. 10.

The triumph of Juarez is even more complete than the most sanguine anticipated. Of the 320 electors, 245 voted for Juarez for President, and 163 for Lerdo for Vice-President (President of the Supreme Court). In the evening of Monday, when the election took place, the populace began to collect in front of the President's dwelling, and by 9 o'clock the crowd had increased so much that the street was one mass of human beings, swaying to and fro, each man eager to get as near as possible to the President, in order to shout his congratulations. Nothing could possibly demonstrate the extreme popularity of Juarez more unequivocally than the overwhelming majority he carried off at the election, and the unbounded enthusiasm of the people when the result of the poll became known. The cathedral bells pealed forth the news to the inhabitants of the city and to the neighboring villages until past midnight.

From Vera Cruz, Orizaba, San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, Queretaro, Toluca, Cordoba, San Juan del Rio, and many other important localities, information has been received to the effect that the poll has resulted with large majorities in favor of Juarez.

The Republic of Bolivia has sent to Mexico a mission, at the head of which is the well-known name Quintin Quevedo, to congratulate President Juarez, as representing the restored Republic of Mexico, upon the success which has been attained by his persistent resistance to the empire which Napoleon endeavored to set up in the New World. Attached to the mission of Colonel Quevedo are Dr. Velarde as Secretary, Commander Munoz, and young Mr. Julius Quevedo.

On the 8th instant President Juarez, in the presence of his Ministers, officially received the Bolivian Envoy, who, on behalf of his Government and fellow-citizens of Bolivia, expressed the warmest sympathies and sentiments of fraternity for Mexico. He stated that all the American Republics had contemplated with much satisfaction the great struggle in which Mexico had been engaged for the salvation of republican institutions, and they had with joy witnessed the ultimate triumph. It is expected that Colonel Quevedo will remain in Mexico about a month, and then proceed to Rio de Janeiro, where he has been appointed to represent his Government as Minister Plenipotentiary.

On Tuesday Mr. Plumb was received by the President as Charge d'Affaires, ad interim, of the United States.

Santa Anna has been tried at Vera Cruz and sentenced to death. He has petitioned the Supreme Government for mercy.

It is with much regret that we learn by private letters from Durango that the cotton crop in that neighborhood and as far as Chihuahua, has been seriously injured, almost totally destroyed, by the *langosta*, which we believe is a kind of locust.

It is reported that the inhabitants of Cuautitlan have petitioned the Government to constitute a new State, to be composed of Cuautitlan and Tulancingo, and the former to be the capital thereof.

In Oaxaca rifled guns are now being made which are pronounced to be equal to those imported by the Government.

VIRGINIA.

Complete Returns of the Election—Mr. Gilmer's Reply to General Schofield's Answer to his Former Protest—Hunnicutt Will Not be Frightened Away from Richmond.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Returns from all the counties in the State of Virginia except two have been received at military headquarters in Richmond. The total vote polled is 104,198. Of this vote 104,289 were for a convention and 59,180 against it, the majority for a convention being 45,109. 89,533 negroes voted for the convention and 620 against it; 13,090 whites were for and 58,083 against a convention.

In response to General Schofield's answer to his protest, Mr. Gilmer, as regards the extension of the time of voting, says it is a mere question of power, created and imparted by the law of Congress, the proper solution of which rests with the administrative branch of the military department. If there was no power to extend the time, there could not be created, outside of the law, any constraining or forcing functions anywhere save in the judicial branch of the United States Government. If "the Convention can estimate, construe, and abridge or rescind your powers, derived under and imparted by the law of Congress, then much more can the people of the State, when they come to pass upon the act of the convention as to the adoption or rejection of the Constitution, exercise the same high functions. "In regard to the vote on the adoption of the Constitution made by the convention, he says no constitution passed by a convention, five of whom, members returned from this city, were elected under the circumstances attending the third day and night of voting, will ever be sanctioned by the people of Virginia. He then says:—"If you remove the power to pass on your acts to the convention it will naturally and legitimately pass from that body to the people, and no one who knows anything about the real popular sentiment of the State, highly conservative and eminently law-abiding as it is, can for a moment doubt what action would be had in the premises." He concludes by saying:—"What is now passing will tell with fearful import on our whole country and the destiny of our children when you and I shall have passed away and sleep with our fathers."

CRIME.

A Woman Cuts the Throats of Her Two Children with a Razor, and then Attempts to Kill Herself.

From the Sedalia (Ohio) Times, Oct. 24.

A week ago to-day there was committed in this county, five miles east of Sedalia, one of the most horrible and revolting tragedies we remember of ever recording. Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Thursday morning Mrs. Elizabeth Norton, wife of Newton Norton, a respectable farmer who lives near Farmer City, procured a sazor, and, while laboring under a state of mental aberration, cut the throats of her two little girls, aged respectively one and three years, almost severing their heads from their bodies, and causing instant death.

Having done this, and, as she now says, not wishing to survive the awful deed, she attempted to take her own life by inflicting several gashes on her left arm, and one serious wound on her throat. The horrible sight was first discovered by Mrs. Sarah R. Norton, sister of the unfortunate woman, who called her brother, at work near the house. Mr. Lamb forced the door open and found the two little children both dead, and at first supposed his sister was dead also, but she afterwards gave signs of life.

Mrs. Norton seemed to be impressed with the idea that her children were not "right," as she expressed it—that they were not like other people's children. She has often been found at the cradle of her younger child, weeping as though it was dangerously ill, and when questioned as to the cause of her distress, she would reply:—"My children are not right—they are not like other children." Sometimes she would fancy that the head of the older child was too large, and express a fear that it would be an idiot. But the children were as bright and beautiful as any we ever saw. Upon this subject alone, it is generally believed by her most intimate friends, Mrs. Norton was insane, and that her great desire was to get the children out of trouble.

She seem to realize now that it was an awful deed, and when asked why she did it, said:—"I could not help it; I wanted to get my children out of trouble, and I wanted to go with them. Something forced me to do it." Mrs. Norton had made two previous attempts to take her life and the lives of her children—one in July last, by attempting to drown herself in a pond, and one two nights previous to this tragedy, by placing herself and children on the railroad track. When found by her husband she was sleeping on the track, with her children on either side of her. She refused to go with him until she made him promise to tell no news about finding her there. She is now in a very critical condition, and her friends think she will not recover.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Weston Started on His Walk from Portland to Chicago.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 29.—Weston, the pedestrian, started to-day, at noon precisely, on his walk to Chicago, amid enthusiastic cheers from a vast crowd assembled at the Post Office to see him start. He struck an easy five mile gait, and is now pounding up Congress street with a large crowd in his train.

Weston undertakes to walk to Chicago in thirty consecutive days, exclusive of Sundays, for a stake of $10,000. During some one day he must walk 100 miles, or lose six-tenths of the stake. He is a lithe, good-looking man, 25 years old, and weighs 125 pounds. His average must be 50 miles a day. A part of his route is as follows:—Leave Portland at 12 o'clock, noon, Tuesday, and reach North Berwick—35 miles—at 10:30 P. M. Leave North Berwick at 4 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, and travel through Elliot, Portsmouth, Hampden, Seabrook, Newburyport, Ipswich, and Beverly, and arrive at Salem at 11 o'clock P. M.—65½ miles. Leave Salem at 6 o'clock Thursday morning and pass through Lynn, Chelsea, Charlestown, Boston, Jamaica Plain, Dedham, Walpole, Waltham, and reach North Attleboro' at 11:55 P. M.—48 miles. Leave North Attleboro' Friday at 5 o'clock A. M., and pass through Pawtucket, R. I., Providence, Cranston, Natick, Washington, Bownes Hill, Sterling, Ct., Plainsfield, Lovett's, Willimantic, Andover, Vernon, and reach East Hartford at 5 o'clock P. M. Saturday—100 miles. The last mentioned 24 hours, it will be seen, is to be used for his 103 miles. He will proceed the same night to Hartford, 2 miles, and remain there over Sunday. Weston is in excellent condition, and sanguine of success in his novel undertaking.

SACO, Me., Oct. 29.—Weston, the pedestrian, arrived here from Portland at 3:25 o'clock, being 35 minutes ahead of time. He is in the best condition. He dined here, and left at 4:35 o'clock. He will sleep to-night at North Berwick.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 29.—Weston arrived at North Berwick at 12 o'clock midnight. He missed the road twice, and went three miles out of his way. He is bright and lively.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow—Samuel D. Knorr was tried upon a charge of misdemeanor in the capacity of an election officer. He was a return Inspector of the Eighth Precinct of the Twenty-third Ward at the late election. The following allegation on the part of the Commonwealth was made:—

In the afternoon of election day William Russom went to the polls to vote, and handed Knorr a Republican ticket; persons who were watching from the outside saw the defendant drop to his side the hand in which he had the ticket, and saw him start towards the ballot-box

EDITH.

Only to hear her voice,
When the pure breath that doth its sound compose
(Sweet as the fragrance of a fresh bud-rose),
Comes with a gentle cadence in its tone,
And speaks of friendship she is pleas'd to own:
To hear this is for me
Supreme felicity,
And I rejoice.

To look into her eyes
(Books that can tell such charming histories,
Bright orbs where dwell such wond'rous mysteries!)
And watch them melt, and drops of crystal bleed,
At a sad story, or at some brave deed,
Emit quick sparks of fire,
Must make true souls aspire
To high emprise!

To see her turn and speak
To some poor cripple beggar in the crowd,
With simple grace, her thoughtful features bow'd
In humble def'rence to his wretched state—
To mark her precious sympathy elate.
The broken castaway,
Might move lost souls to pray
For one so meek.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

HAREM LIFE IN EGYPT AND CONSTANTINOPLE, by Emmeline Lott. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street.

A really very pleasant and instructive work has been furnished us by Miss Lott. Blessed with great advantages for gaining a most accurate idea of the workings of the system of Turkish domestic life, she has availed herself of her rare privileges with a great facility of expression and evident truthfulness in her narrative. She held the anomalous position of Governess to his Highness the Grand Pacha Ibrahim, son of the Viceroy of Egypt, and hence had free access into the forbidden mysteries of the harem. Her work is full of narrations of adventures and pleasant gossip, just such as would naturally abound in such a conclave of ladies. She details what she saw with skill, and gives us a peculiarly accurate insight into the scenes which our profane eyes are never allowed to gaze upon. Not only does she treat of the secrets of the harem, but having necessarily a large experience as a traveller, she details to us her varied observations, and makes us well acquainted with the incidents of Eastern life, both *in statu* and *in transitu*. The work is the best of its kind since the days of Lady Mary Montague, and as changes have occurred so great since then as to alter, to a considerable extent, the system of Turkish life, this work has a free field never heretofore covered. It is handsomely published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, printed in large clear type and on fine paper, and makes a very valuable volume for any library.

THE VOICE AND ACTION. By Professor J. E. Frobisher. New York: Ivison, Phinney & Blakeman. Philadelphia Agents: Smith, English & Co. COMMON SCHOOL READINGS. By John Suett. H. H. Bancroft, San Francisco. Philadelphia Agents: J. A. Bancroft & Co., No. 512 Arch street. FIFTH READER. By Professor F. W. Sanders. A. S. Barnes & Co.

The three works the titles of which we give above can be conveniently classed together, as they all treat of a common subject—elocution. They each advance theories in regard to delivery and inflections of the voice, which are plausible on paper, but which in reality can be of but small practical advantage to the student. The most elaborate treatise is that of Professor Frobisher, who gives us details and diagrams to explain his meaning. We can only say that if any student anxious to become a public speaker gets the idea that he must master the fearful diagrams given by the Professor, we fear he will never be heard in the pulpit or rostrum. It may be that the views of the Professor are perfectly correct, and it is probable that he is an excellent teacher, but the difficulty against which he has to contend is one which cannot be overcome. It is a physical impossibility to represent modulations of voice by letters. The voice is only taught through imitation, and only by the voice can it be instructed. Hence the work seems to us a failure, so far as the theoretical part is concerned. The same remarks apply to Professor Sanders' introductory treatise. It is not of the least possible practical use. So far as the readings and contents furnished are concerned, the merits of the three works are about equal. They all give excellent compilations, and, strange to stay, they are nearly all composed of the same pieces. In every one of the works we find the great bulk of the productions composed of identically the same pieces. They are all patriotic in their choice, and are well calculated to supply the school-room with what is needed—a reader. We rather think Mr. Suett's is the best of the three.

LIFE LESSONS IN THE SCHOOL OF CHRISTIAN DUTY. By E. H. Elliott, D. D. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Publication Committee, No. 1334 Chesnut street.

The aim of this excellent work is to gradually lead the reader through a course of religious preparation. It is sound in its expositions, well adapted to the wants of an anxious reader, and altogether a valuable addition to the ecclesiastical libraries.

CHRISTIAN ETHICS; OR, THE SCIENCE OF DUTY By Rev. Dr. Alder. Ivison, Blakeman & Co. Philadelphia Agent: J. A. Bancroft & Co.

A work ethical rather than doctrinal, yet written with feeling and depth. It is an argumentative rather than a didactic treatise, and will doubtless be well received by the religious world. It is neatly published.

"AMERICAN METHODISM,"

A book of 600 pages with the above caption is upon our table. We find it to be an able delineation of the philosophy, history, spread, and results of Methodism, from the gifted pen of one of its most able writers, Rev. M. L. Scudder, D. D., with an introduction by the Rev. Joseph Cummings, D. D., LL. D.

The work thus presented to the Christian Church in general, and to the Methodist family of the country in particular, is valuable and exhaustive, and should be largely circulated.

It is embellished with several beautifully executed steel engravings of the Bishops, living and dead; Rev. Dr. Bangs, Rev. Dr. Fisk, Rev. Dr. Cartwright, and others. Typographically, the work is perfect. The letters are large and clear, the paper good, and the binding superior.

S. S. Scranton & Co., Hartford, are the publishers. The book will be sold only by subscription. The agency in this city is No. 722 Sansom street, Messrs. Parmelee & Brothers.

We heartily commend "American Methodism" to all our readers.

—The Presbyterian Publication Committee, with an earnest desire to supply the religious public with excellent and instructive directory works, have issued "Parental Training," a series of lectures, sensible and impressive, delivered by Rev. William Bacon, on that most important subject; while, to supply the demand for light reading, they furnish "Weakness and Strength," by Mrs. Hubert. Both of which deserve our warm commendation.

—Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co. have published "A Fourteen Weeks' Course of Chemistry," by Professor J. Dornan Stelle. It is a plain work, filled with wood-cuts, and is intended to popularize the study of chemistry. It cannot fail to do good, being so simple in its statements, and at the same time so comprehensive as to convey a general idea of the science. Of course it can treat only of the elementary part of the subject.

—We have received from S. R. Wells a copy of Pope's "Essay on Man," which is neatly illustrated, and well printed. Its value is not increased by reason of certain notes added by Mr. Wells.

—J. S. Claxton, No. 1214 Chesnut street, sends us a pleasant little children's work, called "Malcolm's Cottage," by Mrs. Wright. It is a thoroughly good story, and interesting as well as improving.

—J. P. Skelly has published a number of admirable Sunday School works, for which his house is now rapidly getting a high reputation. Among them we notice the following admirably told stories:—"A Bunch of Grapes" and "Brothers and Sisters."

—Messrs. Peterson will shortly publish Col. Forney's interesting European letters, prefaced with a life-like portrait of the author, which is the most "speaking" likeness we have almost ever seen. They also announce the continuance of the "People's Edition of Dickens."

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. send us another volume of their beautiful edition of Bulwer. The latest of this set is "Rienzi," and is a perfect specimen of typographical skill.

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GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF METALS, NEW QUARTERMASTER STORES, AND LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, November 11, at Lincoln Depot, under the direction of Brevet Colonel A. P. BLUNT A. Q. M.:—

50 HORSES and 50 MULES, more or less.
50 AMBULANCES, worn.
250 ARMY WAGONS, worn.
7 SPRING do. do.

Several of these Spring Wagons are of very superior finish.

The Mules offered are a very select lot, well worthy the attention of purchasers.

After which the following Metals and Quartermaster Stores, entirely new, to wit:—

1,150,000 lbs. Iron,
2,000 " Copper,
1,000 " Copper bottoms,
1,600 lbs. Lead,
240,000 " Horse shoes,
200,000 " Mule do.
600 Empty Bottles,
100,000 lbs. Steel, assorted,
40,000 " Chains, do.
15,000 Bolts,
1,000 Stove Feet,
5,000 Broom Handles,
500 Lamp Chimneys,
600 pieces Lamp Wick.

Together with a number of miscellaneous articles, including parts of Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Sash Weights Knives, Engines, Globe Valves, Fire Brick, etc. etc.

Also, the following Wagon makers' Lumber:—

5,000 feet 1½-inch Oak Plank,
3,000 feet 1-inch do. do.
7,000 feet 2½-inch do. do.
12,000 others 3-inch do. do.
10,000 feet 4-inch do. do.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M., and continue from day to day until all are sold.

Horses, Mules, and Wagons will be sold singly; other articles in lots.

The Metals will be delivered to purchasers at Sixth street wharf, or at railroad depot.

Catalogues of sale can be had on application.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Brigadier-Gen. U. S. Army,

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Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

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120,000 United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	138,300·00
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125,000 City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempt)	126,562·50
54,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000 State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Loans (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
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195,000 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,940,050 par. Market value. Cost. $1,050,552·05.	$1,079,280·75
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Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
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DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,

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Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of

GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,

Just received, of the finest European makers.

Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.

Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.

Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.

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SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

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Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

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SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 15]

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FIRST OF THE SEASON.

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Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

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PARISIAN FURNITURE.

JUST IMPORTED FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The most handsome and valuable assortment ever imported, selected by

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In person. It will be sold at a small advance on first cost. It is now arranged for inspection.

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Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.

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They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.

Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.

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All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."

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They are the oldest and largest manufacturers the country.

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PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

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THE ZOUAVE JACOB.

Paris has been ringing with stories about a non-commissioned officer of Zouaves, named Jacob—presumably a Jew—who, it seems, claims the power of working miracles, or, if not miracles, cures without any agency save his own will. According to popular rumor, he can cure all diseases in an instant by the glance of his eye, has cured the heir of the Bonapartes of scrofula, has cured Marshal Forey of hemiplegia, has cured the Count de Châteauveillard, or some such name, of long-standing paralysis, has cured this chiffonier, and that fishwife, and the other Auvergnat porter of most diseases known to man. So profound is the belief in his powers among the lower classes, that the street in which he operates is blocked up, and the police, either moved by the annoyance, or warned by the priests that cures of the kind did not tend to increase belief in Christianity, ordered the exhibition to end. All this is very vague, too vague for comment, but it appears from really respectable testimony that a man of this name, wearing a Zouave uniform, has really claimed a power of curing, by an effort of the will, such diseases as have their origin in paralysis of the nerves, that he has either cured, or deceived, or bought certain protectors, and that he has excited a sort of *furore* among the lower classes. Further, it seems that one Englishman, presumably intelligent, and certainly educated, has had access to his room during the cures. The Birmingham *Journal* is not, we fear, a paper quite so much read in London as it deserves to be, but it possesses a Paris correspondent who is certainly a great gossip, and we fear given, when hardly pressed, to trust a little to a very fertile imagination, and who makes upon the subject of this Zouave the following extraordinary statement, by far the most minute that has yet appeared in England. We cannot help the length of a narrative which is well worth the time it takes to read, and which is absolutely essential to our purpose:—

"The Zouave admits no one to his presence who is not really afflicted with disease or infirmity—those who are led to the Rue de la Roquette by curiosity being compelled to remain in the waiting-room. Fortunately, I was furnished with a letter from his best friend, and became privileged at once. I entered the room with twenty of the most ragged and dirty of the whole mob, and am thus enabled to describe the scene. The Zouave was standing as if in a revery when we entered pellmell into the long, low apartment where the cures were performed. He was leaning against the wall, with his eyes half open, after the fashion of Sonnambula before entering completely into trance, the only difference being in the intense light shot out from the living orbs beneath the drooping eyelids. He neither spoke nor moved while his father busied himself in arranging the visitors upon the low wooden benches before him. Every crutch and stick was taken from the infirm patients, and placed in the corner behind the door, amid the timid whines of the poor frightened creatures, accustomed to look upon the help afforded by these objects as absolutely necessary to their safety. When all were seated thus, leaning the one against the other, the father going close up to the son, whispered in his ear. He was aroused in a moment, and, coming forward with a movement brusque and hurried, savoring of the military camp, and not in the least of the solemnity of the magician's sanctuary, he walked up and down for a few minutes before the eager line of sufferers. To each he told the disease under which he or she was suffering, and the original cause of the malady; and, as no objection was made in any one case, I am led to suppose him to have been right in all.

"Presently, however, I observed him to stop suddenly, and fix his eye upon one of the patients who sat at the extreme end of the second bench, and after examining him for a moment, turn aside with a slight shudder, which I observed was neither of disgust nor dread, but a kind of involuntary recoil. He said abruptly, pointing with his forefinger straight into the face of the individual he addressed:—'I can do nothing for your disease; it is beyond my power; go, and remember it is useless to return.' This was all, but the words acted upon the man like a magic spell. He shook from head to foot, like the aspen leaf, and tried to gasp out a few words, but whether of prayer or expostulation it is impossible to say, for his tongue seemed paralyzed, and clung to the roof of his mouth, while the Zouave turned aside with an indescribable expression of fear, certainly indicative of a kind of intimidation. But this was soon shaken off, and he again passed before the line, uttering simply the words, 'Rise and walk!' The sound which simultaneously burst from the assembly could find no fitting description in any language. It was a sort of moaning whine, a kind of infantine wailing, evidently produced by fear and daubt. One feeble old beggar woman, whose head had stopped its palsied shaking from the moment the Zouave Jacob had fixed his glittering eye upon her, was the one who gave expression to the feeling which had evidently taken possession of them all. 'Oh, how can I move without my crutches?' and, having turned a yearning look towards the corner where these old friends and supporters were standing, with a host of others, she began to mumble and moan most piteously. But the Zouave looked for an instant down the line, with an ominous frown on his brow, as he found that not one of the patients had obeyed his orders.

"No pretension to the sacred character of a prophet, or inspired seer, was there, for he stamped with such rude violence on the floor that the casement shook again. He almost uttered an oath, but it was unfinished, as he once more uttered the command to rise and walk, so that others might be admitted in their place. Then came the most strange and mysterious moment of the whole ceremony. One by one did every individual seated upon those low wooden benches rise and stand erect. No words can describe the singular spectacle offered by this fearing, hoping, doubting crowd, as each one found himself standing firm upon the legs which for years had ceased to do their office. Some laughed like foolish children, some remained wrapped in stolid wonder, while many burst into the most heart-rending paroxysm of weeping. It was then that the Zouave stretched forth his arm and bade them pause. All was hushed and silent for a moment. The pause lasted for some time. I have been told that it is always so, but have not been able to account for its necessity; and then the door was thrown open, and the crippled and the paralyzed, and the halt and the lame of the hour before, walked from that long, low, half-darkened chamber, with a somewhat timid gait, it may be, but with straightened limbs and measured steps, as though no ailment had ever reached them. One or two amongst the number turned to thank their deliverer, but the Zouave dismissed them brutally. 'Be off; don't stand shilly-shally. You are cured, ain't you?—that's enough—now *pietiez-moi le camp!*' in plain English—'Cut your stick, and be gone.' Before leaving the room I turned to look at the single patient whose case Jacob had pronounced as being beyond his power to cure—the man was paralyzed in both arms, and his neck twisted all awry. It certainly was a hang-dog countenance, worse than any I ever beheld, and the expression of rage, and hate, and fear, which it conveyed was unmistakable. His feet were paralyzed likewise and twined outward.

"The Zouave's father searched amongst the sticks and crutches left in the corner for those which belonged to the only cripple destined to remain so, and as he touched each one, look with inquiring glance towards the unhappy wretch, who answered with an awkward jerk of his wry neck, until he seized upon a sort of wooden shelf or go-cart upon wheels, which the cripple had been used to push before him. A boy came in to help him from his seat, and as he disappeared, supported by this aid, he uttered a poignant groan, which resounded through the place with the most weird and terrible effect imaginable. Insubsequently inquired of the Zouave by what impression he was made aware of his inability to cure. He answered simply that in cases of this kind a veil seemed to fall before his eyes and impede his view of the patient."

We need not say we do not ask our readers to believe one word of that most extraordinary statement. We know nothing whatever of the correspondent of the Birmingham *Journal*, except that for years past he has been telling stories in that paper better than almost any one tells them; we do not know his name, and are wholly unable to decide whether he saw all this, or deliberately invented all this, or, as is most probable, pieced together all this from other men's stories, and then made himself the hero of the narrative. That remark about the veil looks decidedly like an invention, for it is Scotch. Old Scotch was the mode adopted fifty years ago by the "seers" of Skye to describe the *modus operandi* of their power of predicting death. Nor do we care much to explain, or try to explain, the impression the Zouave has unquestionably produced in Paris.

Our own impression is, we confess, a very strong one, that he is not a fanatic at all, but an impostor, who gets up this drama as an advertisement, with the view of creating an impression—highly profitable in Paris—that he can cure what quacks call "nervous diseases," but that is only a plausible guess. But the story irresistibly suggests the old query, what amount of evidence will justify an intelligent human being in believing the facts related of the Zouave? Clearly no statements from unknown newspaper correspondents would justify him, because we have no sufficient proof that they are certain to tell the truth, or intelligent enough to detect falsehood. But how much evidence would do? Suppose, instead of an unknown gossip, a known man, say Mr. W. H. Russell, had signed that wonderful tale, would that have been sufficient? No; for any individual might have been the victim of an illusion. Well, but suppose a group of known men, say, to make the supposition perfect, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Maurice, Lord Stanley, Mr. Lewes, Professor Huxley, and Sir Henry Thompson—the operator, we mean—had added their signatures to the tale, would *that* have been sufficient? We believe one-half the educated men in England would say immediately no, that no evidence whatever could prove an occurrence, or rather a series of occurrences, so nearly approaching the miraculous. And yet, if the testimony of many men morally incapable of lying, intellectually more competent to test deception than any average doubter to test their statements, is not to be accepted, why do we believe anything?

Most of us have no better proof that the Queen exists, for, after all, one's eyesight, if fairly considered, is by no means so complete a demonstration of any fact as the testimony of those six men would be. Their six eyesights are worth more than our one, on any rule of evidence worth discussion. There is no proof that we know of that the earth goes round the sun, except the testimony of a good many competent and honest persons that they have seen, or otherwise convinced themselves, of certain phenomena which can be explained only upon that theory. Jacob, as we say, seems to us a vulgar impostor, who has taken in the clever *raconteur* whose account we have quoted; but our contention is that if the six gentlemen named had seen the same incidents, and tested their reality, and signed the storyteller's statement, we should either be bound to accept the facts—their meaning is another matter—or to state honestly that there are incidents so new, so unusual, and so unlike any previous experience, that evidence in regard to them has no meaning or weight at all. This is the point to which we want to bring our opponents on this subject, and never can bring them. Is there any occurrence not involving directly or indirectly a contradiction in terms which they would, upon the testimony of these six men, when specially interested in investigation, refuse absolutely to believe? And if so, upon what grounds do they accept anything, or build any scheme of scientific, antiquarian, or judicial research? What is the limit, short of a statement which contradicts itself, beyond which testimony has no value? Is there no amount of testimony which would *prove*, prove to a demonstration, that the mere will of a Zouave named Jacob could enable a paralyzed person to walk like a healthy man; and if so, how much? or, if not, what is our ground for believing a statement of a gradual cure of similar disease in any hospital in Great Britain? Upon the answer to those questions, upon the establishment, if it be possible, of some distinct canon as to the value of evidence, depends the whole utility of inquiry into the more recondite phenomena of nature, and half the value at least of modern theologic discussion.

You are trying, we shall be told, to prove, on scientific grounds, the scientific value of an unscientific credulity. Well, well, well! never mind about names. Call it credulity or faith, superstition or conviction, the point remains the same. Is there, or is there not, a possible amount of human testimony which *ought* to produce certainty as to a particular event in a reasoning mind, which in truth, for all purposes of subsequent investigation or theory-building, *makes* it a fact, as much to be reckoned with as the appearance of an unexpected comet in an astronomer's calculations? We contend that there is, and must be, and have as yet seen no answer from the honestly skeptical side which does not involve the scientific conclusion that there are facts not impossible *in se*, which yet are so unlikely that no amount of evidence would prove that they occurred. The unlikeliest thing we know of is that a grain of wheat should be buried, and then months afterwards shoot out sixty other grains—he was a speculator, the genius who first tried that!—but still one believes it, and acts on the belief. *Why*, if testimony to the unlikely has a limit to its force?—*London Spectator*.

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THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.
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PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Regular Lines for NEW ORLEANS, LA., via Havana, semi-monthly; SAVANNAH, GA., weekly, and WILMINGTON, N. C., semi-monthly.

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PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett.

The **STAR OF THE UNION** will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, Saturday, November 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., connecting with Morgan's Line to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola Lavacca, Brazos Santiago, and with the Atlantic and Miss. S. P. Co. to all points on the Missouri river to St. Louis.

The **WYOMING** will sail for Savannah, Saturday, November 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, to Augusta, Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Albany, Eufaula, Montgomery, and Mobile, with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Steamers **DICTATOR** and **CITY POINT**, to all ports in Florida.

The **PIONEER** will sail for Wilmington, N. C., on Thursday, November 14, at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Wilmington and Manchester, and Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and Cape Fear Steamboat Company, to all points in the interior of North and South Carolina.

Superior accommodations for Passengers, and Freight taken at as low rates as by any other route.

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First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
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Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

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The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES, (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, November 12, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Saturday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
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WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia.
6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers on this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the Susquehanna free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16 No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 108 Wall street, New York. 1 1

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

NOTICE TO HAVANA SHIPPERS.—Shippers in the Cuba trade are hereby notified that the steamers of the New Orleans line will hereafter touch regularly at Havana for freight and passengers both going and returning, and will sail promptly as advertised.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.,
10 15 1f No. 314 South DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caniker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN R. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2 22 1
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
5 6 No. 105 JONES' Alley.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANALS.
FALL ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MONDAY, September 30, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,
At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawis a Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:55 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:30 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:45 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accomodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:10, A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:00 A. M. and 1:50 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:20 and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4:40 and 5:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:10 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:30 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:00 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $32 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M. 4 8

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT OCT. 13, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:00 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5:45 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	9:00 P. M.
Accommodation	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	9:05 A. M.
Fast Line	9:05 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	1:10 P. M.
Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7:10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:30, P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
WINTER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, October 14, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	11:15 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:05 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	8:45 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	9:45 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6:28 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10:40 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	11:40 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	8:55 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	4:25 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	3:40 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7:10 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	6:10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. reach Irvineton at 8:40 A. M. and Oil City at 9:30 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 8:00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:25 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
11 1 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M.; at Scranton at 1:00 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 3:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem, and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all Intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9:15 A. M., 2:05, and 8:40 P. M. 2:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11:20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2:05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:10 P. M., and 7:40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11:50 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
1 1f No. 105 S. Fifth street.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, September 30, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M., (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connects at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, via Baltimore, will take the 12 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11:00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 1:30, 4:30, 6:00, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4:30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6:00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7 and 8 A. M., 4:00 and 6:30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:15 P. M., Express; 6:35 P. M., Express; 8:35 P. M., Express.

SUNDA

LIFE ON THE STREETS.

How Certain "Gamins" Came to Grief—The Great Necessity for a Newsboys' Home in Philadelphia.

For two or three days past the familiar faces of five members of the ignoble race of Gamins have been missed by the persons frequenting the neighborhood of Third and Chesnut streets. The names of these quaint specimens of humanity are Patrick Haggerty, alias "Bum;" James Malone, alias "Mous," alias "Bologny;" Charles Viereck, alias "Whitey;" William Sherry; and Thomas Lenahan, alias "Nailer." They are all true and veritable specimens of that numerous class of boys of whom Victor Hugo's "Little Gavroche" is the type, who have been cast upon the world at an early age, and forced to gain a most precarious livelihood upon the streets; who seldom venture near the abodes of their ancestors; who eat and drink and sleep wherever and whenever the demands of nature prompt them to seek food and rest, and whose varying fortunes present a sad commentary upon the fickleness of fortune. Their only visible means of support consists in blacking boots and crying newspapers, from which pursuits they are enabled to live in a manner which is involved in mystery to all save themselves.

But, despite the harshness of their lot, they are extremely cheerful, having been taught the great lesson of bearing up under the ills of life in the most thorough and effective of all schools—that of adversity. To see their habitual smile and hear their almost unfailing laugh, one would think that "the lines are fallen unto them in pleasant places," that they know naught of the pangs of hunger, and had never felt the chill of poverty in their bones. In truth, so exceedingly cheerful is their disposition, that they are sometimes brought to grief through the very exuberance of their animal spirits.

Such was the moving cause which led to the disappearance of "Bum" and "Mous" and the other three who have taken leave of their favorite haunt for a time. They find the streets somewhat dull of a Sunday. Newspapers are not in great demand, and the passers-by have the brightest of polish on their boots. So these five have been accustomed to disport themselves in a variety of ways, chief and most popular among which have been two pastimes with the cards, known, in the unintelligible *patois* of the streets, as "poke" and "nose 'em." "Poke" is allied to the highly respectable game of poker, but "nose 'em" is a trick which is known and practised among the *gamins* alone. When the company of ragged urchins are seated about a board or table, or flat upon the ground, the cards undergo various shufflings and manipulations, and then each one makes a count of the strength of his hand, and woe be unto him who holds the weakest cards. For straightway the clenched fists of his partners are levelled at his unoffending nose, and the operation is often repeated until the blood streams down his mangled face. If, however, the company consists of a greater number than four, the one who holds the highest hand alone enjoys the privilege of battering the nose of him who holds the lowest, it being considered, in the world of *gamins*, that a blow from more than three different fists is too great a penalty for an involuntary lack of fortune.

On the Sunday preceding the last, the above enumerated urchins repeated an indiscretion of which they had often been guilty in the past, that of breaking into the cellar of a certain printing office on Third street, and there engaging in their favorite sports. As it was not deemed expedient to leave the door by which they had gained entrance open, they would have been involved in total darkness, had they not taken the liberty of lighting every gas jet in the place, thereby endangering the safety of the building. On this occasion they were detected in the very act of amusing themselves with "poke," but having received a fair warning, were permitted to go their way in peace.

On the following Sunday, however, they repeated the offense, and when an officer claimed admittance into their retreat it was denied. The keys of the main entrance were procured, and, passing down into the cellar by a back way, the conservator of the public peace found the five grouped about a platform in the very midst of an exciting game of "nose 'em." Resistance was not to be thought of, nor would escape for the present avail them, as they were all well known to the police and would be pounced upon as soon as they ventured upon their only resort—the street. So the five were duly marched up to the Central Station, and it being then about 9 o'clock in the evening, they were turned into a cell below stairs, to await a hearing on the following day.

As they were being escorted to their quarters, two of them took occasion to entrust the sum total of their worldly means to the care of their captor, expressing a fear that the others, who happened to be without any money at the time, might "go through them." In this way the officer became the custodian of fifty-nine cents in trust for one, and of sixty cents in trust for the other. They were then turned into their cell, but their cheerfulness did not even then forsake them. Inquiry was made of "Mons" as to the cause of his arrest, to which he unhesitatingly replied that it was the "Wearing of the Green," adding that, if he was to be sent to Moyamensing he hoped to be lodged in a cell upon the third floor, where he would be sure of receiving three meals a day. He had been within the gloomy prison walls before, and asserted that on the second floor but two meals per diem were served at that elevation.

They then commenced to while away the hours of darkness after a fashion peculiar to their race. In loud and husky voices they chanted the refrains of "Pat Malloy" and "The Wearing of the Green," and not content with thus making midnight hideous, engaged in a systematic effort at making all the uproar possible by shuffling and stamping and dancing about, as if they had been put under a spell by the Evil One himself. This was too much for the officer in charge, and he entered the cell, prepared to relieve them of their shoes, a threat to that effect producing an almost painful quiet.

On the following afternoon the five were led into the presence of Alderman Beitler, and by his dread power were so overawed that they refrained from any demonstrations, and made little effort at repartee in answer to the questions proposed to them. They stated that it had been several days since they had slept under the paternal roof, and one of them accounted for himself on the previous Saturday evening by saying that he had gone to the American Theatre to secure a ham, but was obliged to leave without that article. The result of the hearing was their committal to the County Prison, in default of $800 bail each for their future good behavior. When their fate was fully determined, one of them made an attempt to rally his spirits by requesting some of the gentlemen present to go his bail. When at last they were preparing to start for their new quarters in the lower part of the city, the heart of each was made glad by the present of a quarter of a pound of chewing tobacco, which had been purchased by their friends with the proceeds of a penny contribution in their behalf by the newsboys who were moved to pity for their misfortunes.

The daily life of boys of this class is, indeed, sad; and the fact that but little effort at their reformation or instruction is made in this city is nothing to its credit. A wild, reckless, thoughtless life upon the streets is a school for misery and crime; and if a boy who is subjected to it during all the susceptible days of his childhood does not ultimately become a burden on society it is because he is made of sterner stuff than enters into the usual composition of humanity. In New York a large Newsboys' Home has been in active operation for several years, and the amount of good which its projectors and supporters have been able to accomplish through its agency is almost incalculable. The New York Newsboys' Home is but one of the numerous institutions of a similar class, which are under the management of the "Children's Aid Society," of which Mr. William A. Booth is president. The institution is located in the upper stories of the *Sun* building, at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. One floor is devoted exclusively to school purposes, being filled with benches and desks, while the walls are lined with little boxes, in which the inmates of the establishment deposit their superfluous clothing, blacking boxes, and similar oddities. In one corner of the room is a large square box, known as the saving bank, divided into small compartments numbered to correspond with the boxes at the sides of the apartment. Each boy is entitled to the use of one of these compartments, into which, through a very small aperture, he thrusts the savings of the day, after settling with the matron for his meals and lodging. When his money is once deposited in the bank, he cannot get it into his possession again until the close of the month, when, if he follows the advice of his kind protectors, he withdraws it to make a deposit in a savings bank on a larger scale. Having such means for preserving their earnings, it not unfrequently happens that they are stimulated to an amount of exertion which enables them to deposit a full dollar every day in the week. Another apartment is fitted up as a gymnasium, where the inmates of the establishment are permitted to take healthful exercise at all times, and especially on rainy evenings. Still another room is fitted up as a dormitory, each boy having a separate cot to himself. These cots are made of iron, one above another; and they are all furnished with comfortable bedding, and with sufficient covering for the most inclement weather.

To this comfortable Christian home the newsboys repair every evening about 6 o'clock. They are required, first of all, to go through a scouring process in the washing-room, and are not admitted to the supper table until they have removed from their hands and faces all traces of the street. The food is substantial and healthful, but it is given for a mere pittance. Supper over, the evening is passed in the school-room or gymnasium, and at an early hour the whole troop of urchins are marshalled into the dormitory. At a uniform hour all are awakened, and after a hearty breakfast they are again turned into the street to pursue their favorite callings. The strictest discipline is enforced in the institution, and whenever an inmate proves too refractory or noisy, he is turned loose upon the world again.

The following is a summary of the operations of "The Children's Aid Society," of New York, for the year ending February 1, 1867:—

There were under the care of the Society thirteen industrial schools, numbering 2258 pupils, in different sections of the city; a girls' lodging house, in which 1357 were provided with meals and lodging during the year, 267 of the number having been furnished with comfortable situations; a boys' lodging house in the Eleventh Ward, in which 527 different boys were cared for during the year; a "Refuge for Homeless Children," at the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Eighth avenue, in which 847 different children, of both sexes, all of whom were utterly destitute, ragged, and hungry, were cared for; and the "Newsboys' Home," in which about 7000 different boys, of whom about 2500 were orphans, were provided with accommodations. The average number of lodgers for each night during the year was 135, of whom 105 were able to pay the moderate charges, while the others were admitted free, not having the means to pay. During the year 707 of these homeless wanderers were furnished with comfortable situations—the greater number in the Western States—the whole number of emigrants from the different institutions under the care of the Society reaching 1664, an increase of 214 on the previous year. The total receipts for the year amounted to $93,577; of this $92,408 were expended—$11,638 on the "Newsboys' Home" alone.

Such has been the good work which is being done in New York. In this city attempts have been made to establish a Newsboys' Home, but they have failed through the apathy of our people. Various Homes for Little Wanderers and Homeless Children are, indeed, in successful operation, but their operations scarcely touch that sphere of life in which "Mons" and "Bum" and "Nailer" move. Fortunately, the field is not so large here as it is in New York; but there is, nevertheless, a grand opportunity for doing much good in the way of providing food, shelter, and instruction for the genuine *gamins* of our city. We hope the time is not far distant when this opportunity will be embraced by the generous and philanthropic people of Philadelphia.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES

831. CHARLES L HALE, 831.

(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)

NO. 831 ARCH STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES,

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES, [9 23 2m8p

UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.

Repairing promptly attended to.

STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 25 2m8p

FOR SALE.

LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale Ground on the south side of GREEN Street, between Broad and Fifteenth streets.

Also, at the Northeast corner of FIFTEENTH and NORTH streets. Also, at the Northeast corner of BROAD Street, and GIRARD Avenue. Also, at the Southwest corner of EIGHTH and DICKERSON Streets.

LEWIS A. SCOTT,
10 24 6t* No. 1816 LOCUST Street.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY DWELLING, Southwest corner of BROAD and PINE Streets, with possession in first-rate order.

KINGSTON McCAY,
10 30 3t* No. 429 Walnut street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—MARKET STREET.—THE five story brick store No. 804 Market street (third house west of Eighth street, south side), 24 feet front by 130 feet deep, will be for rent on the 1st of November. Apply to GEORGE CUTHBERT, American Hotel, opposite Independence Hall, from 9 to 11 A. M. 10 24 1f

ARMY BLANKETS.

A VERY LARGE LOT OF No. 1 GOVERNMENT BLANKETS, twenty-five pairs in a bale, and weighing from ten to twelve pounds per pair, for sale at great bargains.

FITKIN & CO.,
10 24 1mrp Nos. 327 and 329 N. FRONT St., Philada.

ARMY OVERCOATS.

4000 new and in prime order, just received.

FITKIN & CO.,
10 24 1mrp] Nos. 327 and 329 N. FRONT St., Philada.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST CANADIAN NEWS.

Arrest of a Swindler in New York.

Meeting of the Y. M. C. of Maryland and District of Columbia.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

A Colored Delegation Admitted to a Y. M. C. Convention.

The second Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Maryland and the District of Columbia met this morning. Three colored delegates from the Colored Young Men's Christian Association of Washington were present. Objection was made to their admission, which, after some debate, was voted down and the delegates admitted.

Internal Revenue Matters.

Hon. David A. Wells, Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue, returned this morning from his Western tour, and will now devote his time to preparing his report for presentation to Congress.

A. B. Sloanaker, Esq., of Philadelphia, is an applicant for the position of Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and bases his claim upon having sent telegrams to the President on the night of the last election, congratulating him upon the Democratic triumph in Philadelphia. If he fails in this, it is expected he will aspire to a higher position.

The Canadian Commercial Bank.

MONTREAL, Oct. 30.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Commercial Bank yesterday, it was decided to recommend the resumption of the Bank by amalgamating it with some other banking institution, and to apply to Parliament at its next session for power to do so.

OTTAWA, Oct. 30.—A deputation representing the Western banks arrived here to-day to confer with the Government. The rumors of a division in the Cabinet on financial questions are said to be entirely unfounded.

Ship News.

DUNNVILLE, Oct. 30.—The schooner M. P. Merrick, loaded with wheat, went ashore above Port Maitland last night. It is supposed that she will be got off without damage.

FATHER POINT, Oct. 30.—The steamship Belgian, from Liverpool, passed here this morning, bound to Quebec.

Arrest of a Swindler.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—William Agnew Thompson, of Pittsburg, was committed to-day by Justice Dowling for attempting to pass a check on the American Exchange National Bank, alleged to have been stolen from E. D. Chambers, of Pittsburg.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

Two Men Killed by a Railroad Train—Fatal Results of Intoxication.

A note from Greensburg, Indiana, informs us that two men, named Fisteus and Stewart, were found dead and very badly cut up, on the railroad track near Newpoint, Indiana, on Sunday morning, 27th inst. They had been run over by the night express, west, on Saturday night. They came from Greensburg on the evening express on last Saturday afternoon. The trouble is all attributed to their being very badly intoxicated. We have no further particulars.—*Cin. Times, 28th.*

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 30

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.			
$1000 City 6s, New	100⅝	22 sh Read R	48¾
$3500 do. N. Sat'y	100½	100 do	48⅝
$1300 do. N. Fry	100⅝	100 do	48⅝
$3000 do. N. Sat'y	100½	100 do	48⅝
$1000 Pa 6s, W Leg	102	200 do	48¾
$1000 Leh N 6s '84	85	100 do	48 31
100 sh Hest'v'le	11	100 do	49
10 sh Penna R	54½	200 do	48⅝
100 sh Cata Pf	23	100 do	49
100 do	23	200 do	49
100 do	23	100 do	49
500 do	23	200 do	49
100 do	23	100 do	49
6 sh Sch Nav Pf	25	500 do	49
100 sh Phil & E	25½	200 do	49
8 sh Cam & Am	123	100 do	49
14 do	123⅛	500 do	48⅞
27 sh Leh V R	51		

SECOND BOARD.			
$500 Pa 6s, W Leg	101½	100 sh Cata Pf	23
$1000 Leh Val 6s	94	200 do	23
$2000 do	94	200 do	22
2 sh Cam & Am	123¾	100 do	23
300 sh Phil & E	26	100 sh Penna R	51¾
300 do	26½	200 do	52

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKINGS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF

FANCY CASSIMERES,

COATINGS,

AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOTH HOUSE.

SNODGRASS & CO.,

NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

COMPLETE STOCK OF

Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,

FOR LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE OUR

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS OF

LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS,

IN GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES AND COLORS.

ALSO, VELVETEENS FOR LADIES SACQUES AND SUITS. [10 1 1mrp

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodations for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 11 2m

DRY GOODS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

NEW CLOAKS

OPENING EVERY MORNING.

NOW OPEN,

LADIES' DRESS FURS

OF ALL KINDS.

REAL ASTRACHAN

AND

ARCTIC SEAL SACQUES

CLOAKING CLOTHS,

BY THE YARD.

RICH BLACK SILKS,

IN ALL QUALITIES, FROM $2 TO $7 50.

CORDED POPLINS,
REPS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
EPINGLINES,
VELOURS RUSSE,
SILK CHAIN PARIS CREPES, AND OTHER RICH COLORED FABRICS

For Ladies' Walking Suits.

LADIES' DRESSES

MADE IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF

LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
HUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
L. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS,

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.

The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.

Represented by S. Story. 9 4 wfm3m

GREAT FALL IN DOMESTICS.

M'CURDY, DUNKLE & CO.,

No. 140 North EIGHTH Street,

ABOVE ARCH,

ARE NOW OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS.

Bargains in Domestics,
Bargains in Blankets,
Bargains in Black Silks,
8-4 English Merinoes, 87½c. per yard,
Bargains in Domet Flannels,
Bargains in Canton Flannels,
Bargains in Wool Flannels,
Bargains in Lyons Velvets, all Silk, $10, $11, $12, and $15.

Having purchased largely during the late panic, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to purchasers. A call is respectfully solicited. 10 12 smwtf

"NEW MOURNING STORE,"

No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,

"GIRARD ROW."

9 18 wfm 24t A. MYERS.

EYRE & LANDELL

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

WILL OPEN TO-DAY

FOR FALL SALES,

LYONS VELVETS,

VELVET CLOTHS,

SACK CLOTHS,

FINE POPLINS,

10 23 w[m3m] OPEN CENTRE SHAWLS.

DRY GOODS.

DEPOT FOR

FURNISHING DRY GOODS

A CARD.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN ARRISON,

NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,

Whose establishment for the sale of

House-Furnishing Dry Goods

Is unequalled in the extent and variety of its assortment, beg to announce to HOUSEKEEPERS RENEWING THEIR SUPPLY, or persons about to furnish, that they are now receiving their

FALL ASSORTMENT

OF

FRESH LINEN, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN GOODS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

SUCH AS

LINEN SHEETINGS,
COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
PILLOW MUSLINS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
TABLE LINENS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
BORDERED TOWELS,
TOWELLINGS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS, TABLE AND
EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,

And every other article suitable for a well-ordered household. 10 12 sw6t

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

ANOTHER INVOICE OF

EXTENSION TABLE CLOTHS,

FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,

Received Direct from Europe.

FINE TABLE CLOTHS

Of every size from 2 to 6 yards long, with Napkins to match.

A FULL LINE OF

REAL BARNSLEY DAMASKS AND LINEN SHEETINGS.

G. MILLIKEN,

Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,

9 18 wsm[rp NO. 828 ARCH STREET.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.,

HAVE JUST OPENED

3000 yards Calicoes, fast colors, 12½, 14, 15, and 16c
2000 yards Delaines, 20 cents.
American Ginghams, fast colors, 15 and 19 cents.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels, 18, 20, 22, 25, 27, 30, 31, 35, and 37½ cents.
Bargains in All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy yard-wide Shaker Flannels.
7-8 and 4-4 Ballardvale Flannels.
Heavy Grey and Red Twilled Flannels, 31, 37½, 43, and 50 cents.
All-wool Blankets, $4 50 up to $17 a pair.
Heavy Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
A large lot of Linen Towels, Napkins and Doyliss, very cheap.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece, very cheap.
Black Poplin Alpacas.
Black Alpacas, 33, 45, 50, 62½, 75, 87½ cents, and $1.
Black All-wool Delaines, very cheap.
Plaid Poplins, 50, 62½, 75, 87½c., $1, and $1 25.
Good quality Black Silks.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves, very cheap.
Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap.

9 23 smw 1J1] PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

N. B.—Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.

VELVETS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NOW OPEN

A FULL LINE OF

Lyons Black Silk Velvets,

German Velvets,

FROM $9 00 TO $30 00 PER YARD.

[12 wsmsmrp

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,

RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS
CLOAKS, ETC.,

10 2 1st] To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash and will be sold cheap.

FURNITURE.

JOHN A. BAUER & SON

Have now on hand a large assortment of

ELEGANT AND WELL-MADE

FURNITURE,

Which they will sell at greatly reduced prices.

NO. 2 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

9 28 mw Above Spruce.

FIFTH EDITION

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

French Landing at Civita Vecchia.

Italians Crossing the Papal Frontier.

Italian General Orders Garibaldi to Disarm His Troops.

An Insurrection Expected in the Eternal City.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PARIS, Oct. 28—Evening.—More French ships of war have left Toulon for Italy. The entire press laud Victor Emanuel for his proclamation against the Garibaldians. Garibaldi holds his position near Rome. The French will attack the insurgents as they fly over the border, and the Italians will disarm them.

PARIS, Oct. 29—Noon.—Menebrea has pledged himself to accompany the French.

M. Moustier has issued a note justifying the expedition, stating that Italy had failed to protect the Pope, and its honor and the opinion of mankind compel the French Government to this course. When the rebellion is crushed France will retire, and ask a conference of the powers.

FLORENCE, Oct. 29.—All communication is cut off with Rome. The National Diet will soon assemble here.

PARIS, Oct. 29—10 P. M.—The insurgents in Rome are active, and an outbreak is momentarily feared. Garibaldi is six miles away, organizing his forces. Orsini shells are being fired into the city. The French fleet has arrived at Civita Vecchia, and the troops are disembarking. The Pope is expected to arrive there.

FLORENCE, Oct. 29—Evening.—It is rumored that the Italians have passed the Papal frontier.

PARIS, Oct. 29—Evening.—The Bourse is firmer, and Rentes are higher.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—Garibaldi is at Monte Mario. The General commanding the Italian forces has passed the Papal frontier and ordered Garibaldi to disarm his troops.

LONDONDERRY, Oct. 30.—The steamship Nova Scotian has arrived here from Quebec.

LONDON, Oct. 30—Noon.—No cable despatches (Reuter's) have been received to-day from New York, and without American advices United States Five-twenties have advanced 3-16. Erie, 46½. Other securities are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30—Noon.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales of 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm.

Treasury Circular.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following regulations for the bonding of parts of warehouses or elevators, under the provisions of the thirty-seventh section of the act of July 18, 1866, entitled, "An Act further to prevent Smuggling and for other purposes:"—

First. Bins or parts of warehouses or elevators in the possession of an importer, and in his sole occupancy, which he may desire to place under the Customs lock in addition to his own lock, said locks to be of a different character, for the purpose of storing grain imported by himself, may be duly bonded and set apart for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the report of the Warehouse Superintendent, after a careful examination by him had for such purpose, that the bins or parts of the warehouse or elevator, desired to be bonded, are securely separated from the rest of the building, that the openings of each bin or other portion are capable of being properly secured with customs locks, and also upon the owner filing a bond, with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Collector of the Port and Secretary of the Treasury, in such amount as may be deemed proper.

Second. Bins or parts of warehouses or elevators in the occupancy of the persons desiring to engage in the business of storing dutiable grain under the 37th section of the act of July, 1866, and of performing the labor in such grain in what is usually termed the storage business, may be bonded and set apart for that purpose, when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the report of the warehouse superintendent, after a careful examination by him, had for such purpose, that the bins or part of the warehouses or elevators desired to be bonded, are securely separated from the rest of the building, that the opening of each bin or other portion are capable of being properly fastened with customs locks, and also upon the proprietor or occupant of the elevator or warehouse filing a bond with the Collector, with good and sufficient securities, to be approved by the Collector of the Port, and the Secretary of the Treasury, in such sum as may be deemed proper.

Third. In case bins or parts of warehouses or elevators, bonded as prescribed in the foregoing paragraphs, may be emptied and may not be required immediately for the storage of imported grain, the owners or proprietors thereof may, on obtaining permission from the collector of customs for that purpose, store therein temporarily domestic or free grain, with the express understanding, however, that the said bins or other parts of warehouses or elevators shall be promptly emptied of such domestic or free grains in case they should be required for the storage of imported grain.

Destructive Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—A fire at No. 343 Broadway this morning destroyed the stock of goods of Blum & Co., importers of laces, etc., and that of Pardee, Bates & Co. The total loss is about $200,000.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—3 P. M.—The loan market is easier. Stocks are feverish. Governments have advanced under the foreign news, but they are weaker at the close.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.—Cotton quiet at 19@19¼ cents. Flour dull; City Mills extra $13 25@13 75; Wheat quiet at $2 75@2 85 for good to choice; Corn weak; sales of new white at $1 14@1 20; old white $1 35@1 38; yellow do. $1 40; mixed Western $1 34@1 36; Oats firm at $1 05@1 07; Rye dull; Provisions flat, and no transactions to report.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertiliser for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

9 23 mwf 1y

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.